The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,412—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 of First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 188?.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

Just received, and consequently free from fungoidal growth or lenses.

A large and varied stock suitable for scientific and technical work.

The majority of the instruments are by the Maker to the French Ministry of War, and are identical with those used in the Hospitals, Lycées, and Military Colleges of France ; the others by Nachet and other celebrated makers.

Also all ordinary accessories, including spare oculars for French or English Microscopes, Camera Lucidas, Reversing Prisons, Polarizing Apparatus and Micrometers, both in ocular glasses and brass mounted glass plates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

The above at remarkably low prices, and guaranteed by

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
TASTELESS GELATINE COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

THESE are coated with a *thin transparent* and *perfectly soluble* film of gelatine put on by a special process of our own, and are thereby rendered perfectly tasteless.

The Pills are prepared from the purest Drugs in our own Laboratory, and have therefore the great advantage over those of English or American Manufacture of being *perfectly fresh*.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

Formula.—Podophyllin, Belladonna, and Strychnine.
Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.

These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

DIGESTIVE GRANULES.

Formula.—Podophyllin and Pepsin.
Dose.—One granule (equal to ¼ gr. Podophyllin).
Re. 1 per bot.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.

Formula.—Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.
Re. 1 per bot.

All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a. m., on 15th September after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,825	On or about 1st October 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former Parcels.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5 8

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE TEMERAIRE
LOCKED LIQUOR BOTTLE.

IT has long been felt that a single Bottle locked was a necessity, to be used as in the case the Decanters, and passed about as circumstances require.

The Bottle is quite secure from molestation by Servants or others. It is substantial, useful, and pretty. It forms a suitable present at all times and seasons. Rs. 60.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SAGAR'S PATENT
VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 12 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 17.

THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.

TREACHER AND CO, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THE SPECIAL MANUFACTURE OF A LEADING LONDON MAKER,

a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty-four years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, especially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges, of the leading dealers in London.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application, for instruments and papers.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, stock the following reliable Brands :—

	Cash Prices. Qts., per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky	24	0
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a genuine ripe old Whisky	28	0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24	0
V. O. LAGAVULIN, guaranteed pure (bottled in Bond) per doz.	30	0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD CLARETS.

PHILLIPS & Co. guarantee all the undermentioned Clarets as pure French Wines, shipped by them direct from France. These Wines have been well matured both in wood and bottle, and at the present time are unequalled as regards price and quality.

	Per doz. bots. Rs.	a.	½ bots. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR BEVERAGE CLARETS.				
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—A Wine of Medoc growth, with body and bouquet, much superior to the Vin Ordinaire consumed in France. Diluted with half or two-thirds water forms a healthful and refreshing beverage	11	0	6	
PAUILLAC MEDOC.—This possesses all the characteristics of Wines of Medoc growth, and is a really good Wine	15	0	8	4
SUPERIOR DINNER CLARETS.				
CHATEAU LAMARQUE.—Ripe and Mellow, a very capital Wine, of excellent quality, and suitable for Dinner or Dessert	18	0	10	0
MARGAUX MEDOC.—A Wine from the Margaux District, old bottled, soft, and of good flavour	23	0	12	8
HIGHEST CLASS CLARETS.				
CHATEAU LAROSE.—A very charming Wine, and one of the nicest of Old Chateau Wines, fine bouquet	27	0	14	8
CHATEAU LAFITTE.—Selected as being one of the choicest Vintages of late years	34	0	18	0

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY ; AND POONA

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BED-ROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SODAWATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HUMBER CYCLES.
BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTTINGHAM, COVENTRY, WOLVERHAMPTON.
A STOCK OF MACHINES NOW ON HAND.
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their

ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION

but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.

Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.

DISPENSING IS KEPT ENTIRELY SEPARATE

from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with

ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.

All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of

FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulation, and through whose hands they all pass before being sent out.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,

EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,

HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.

"AS NOW WORN."

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."
Extra Light Weight.
"SUPERIOR FINISH."

SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings .... Rs. 85, Rs. 100. Rs. 120, Rs. 150.

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from Rs. 96.

A SPECIALITY—The lighest cloth made, FINE BLACK ZEPHYR. Rs. 120.

The NEW CLUB DINING JACKET or "SEMI DRESS" Coat, combines the appearance of Dress with comfort of Lounge .... Rs. 40 to 60.

Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit .... from Rs. 36.

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT 12½ per cent. = 2 annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c., } BOMBAY

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies ; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅛ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Rs. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

HAMILTON & CO.
(OF CALCUTTA)

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVER WARE.
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

		Rs.	to Rs.
Silver Cigarette Cases ...	from	Rs. 30	to Rs. 53
Silver Cigar Cases ...	,,	,, 63	to ,, 115
Silver Card Cases ...	,,	,, 42	to ,, 63
Silver Tobacco Boxes ...	,,	,, 50	to ,, 54
Silver Snuff Boxes ...	each	,, 27	
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes ...	...	,, 36	to ,, 51
Silver Match Boxes ...	from	,, 9	to ,, 22
Silver Box with Comb...	...	,, 16	
Silver Box with Finger Diary...	...	,, 16	
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined ...	...	,, 36	
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes ...	each	,, 35	
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes ...	,,	,, 13	
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined ...	...	,, 100	

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS

For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES.

We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

C. P. & Co. INDIA.
C. P. & Co.
C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH.
C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS.
C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL,

FRIDAY, 14th September, 1888,
Commencing at 9 o'clock, Bombay time.
The whole to conclude with a Dance.
A String Band will be in attendance.

PRICE of ADMISSION—Front Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Refreshments at the Usual Prices.
Tickets may be had of the HONORARY SECRETARY, any of the Committee, or at the door.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "GOVINO," ARRIVED from London and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1888.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per each share of Rs. 625, and Rupees Three per each new share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 24th September, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 12th September, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of the late MATHURADAS MAYACHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LALLOO MAYACHAND, the Brother of the said deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
K. F. MODY,
The 7th day of September, 1888.

Messrs. TYABJEE AND DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

NEUBERGS

CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGRAS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL

"Flor de Javas"

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS,	per 1,000, Rs.	30;	per 100 Rs.	3-8
TRABUCOS,	„ „	35;	„ „	4-0
ROYALS,	„ „	40;	„ „	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET; they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS

Rs. 5 per box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months	3 per cent.	per annum.
„ 6 „	4 „	„
„ 12 „	5 „	„

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 5th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3½ per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 20th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 13th inst. and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

73, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 6, 1888.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum do.	2,500
Total..	6,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300
Total...	4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURRIMJEE ALLIBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. ALLIBHAI MULLA HASSAN ALLI, also of Bombay, Borah merchant, any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling-house or stable standing on the Fazundari land or ground belonging to Vullubdas Bhagwandass, situate, lying and being at Bhajie Pala Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parmanandas Jeewundas, on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Allibhoy Mulla Hassanalli, partly by the property belonging to the mosque, and partly by property lately belonging to Eduljee Soonawalla, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the Bhajee Pala Street aforesaid, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 12 and 14 and Ward No. 702, and were formerly in the occupation of Dorabjee Furdoonjee Wastad, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Currimjee Allibhoy.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1888.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on MONDAY, the 8th October next, for the supply of:—

Castor Oil.
Cocoanut Oil.
Linseed Oil, Raw.
Linseed Oil, Boiled.

Required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Vegetable Oils," and a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the estimated value of the items to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September, 1888.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS.

FINISHED in the best style and made up as light as compatible with good wear and appearance.

		Rs.	a.
	SUPERFINE WEST of ENGLAND VENETIAN. Yarn-Dyed and Lined best Silk throughout. Complete Suit...	95	0
A, L & W'S	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra......	5	0
	SUPERFINE LADIES' CLOTH, very light and specially manufactured for wear in India, Lined best Silk throughout. The Suit..........	105	0
A, L & W'S	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra......	5	0
	OUR NEW CASHMERE and BARATHEA CLOTH, is very light and thoroughly adapted to the Climate; makes up well and will give good and agreeable wear. Lined Best Silk throughout. Complete Suit..........	105	0
A, L & W'S	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra......	5	0
	DRESS SUITS, made from the same Cloths as above, but lined with Rich Italian Cloth instead of Silk. Complete Suit ....Rs. 85 0 &	95	0

Patterns, Catalogue, and Simple Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform, ...	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„	„	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„	„	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„	„	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„	„	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£93[illegible],000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.........................£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discoveryin occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to thei friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

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Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic [illegible] Bombay.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Concert and Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Patna (s), and Loodiana (s), from Calcutta; Europa (s), Liverpool; and Rembrandt (ship), New York.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Henry Balckow (s), for Persian Gulf; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; Pachumba (s), Karachi and Coast Ports; Bothwell Castle (s), and Chupra (s), Calcutta.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsees.—This match, which was fixed for to-day and to-morrow, will be played off on Monday and Tuesday, two general holidays.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Stura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Reported Theft.—Siva Sujnajee, living at Girgaum, reported to the police the theft of a silver lota, valued at Rs. 100, from his premises, on Wednesday afternoon.

Burglary in Frere Road.—The house of Poonja Khetsey, in Frere Road, was entered on Tuesday night, and a box broken open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 346-8-0, stolen.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The tota number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,475, of these 675 were new admissions, consisting of 301 males, 158 females, 216 children; the average daily attendance being 79·83.

Bazaar at Bandora.—As several offices will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next, on account of the Pateti and Moharum Holidays, the fancy bazaar in aid of the library, on Bandora Hill, will be kept open on these days, so that visitors may be able to visit it.

The Morarjee Goculdass Spinning Company.—The statement that the old auditors of this company were re-appointed at the meeting held on Tuesday was incorrect. Only one of them, Mr. Dwarkadas Odhavjee, was reappointed; the name of the second auditor is Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonji Parakh.

Street Accident.—Jaina, girl, aged 7 years, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage, on Wednesday evening, while going along the Elphinstone Circle Road, Fort, injuring her forehead and left arm. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The Raja of Limree.—Justwatsing Futteesing, the Raja of Limree, arrived yesterday morning at the Dadar Railway Station, and took up his temporary residence at a bungalow in Naigaum Road. His Highness left for Poona yesterday afternoon.

The Pinjrapole.—During the month ended 31st ultimo, thirteen horses and twenty-six bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole with the consent of their owners, and with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, before whom the unfit animals were brought by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Theft of Money and Ornaments.—Nundcumar Devideen was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and money, to the value of Rs. 291, the property of Suckoo Raghooba, from his house at Chuna Bhuttee, on the 7th instant. The police arrested the accused at Chimboor, whither he had absconded and recovered a portion of the stolen property which was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Attempt at Housebreaking.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged a Purdasee, Salyaram Dowlatram, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with attempting to commit housebreaking by night. The accused, it was stated, was discovered by a watchman at midnight breaking down a portion of the wall of a house in the native town, apparently with the object of getting into the house. When he found he was seen the prisoner ran away, but was pursued and eventually arrested. He was searched, and there were found, concealed in his clothing, a bunch of keys, a piece of candle, a box of matches and a regular burglar's tool for breaking open locks. As the police believed the prisoner was an old offender, and with a view to ascertaining his antecedents a remand was obtained. The accused denied having had any intention of evil. He averred he had been directed by the watchman to act as he did. The case was remanded.

The Salvation Army.—On Wednesday, August 29 (after a large farewell meeting some days before in Exeter Hall) a party of fifty Salvation Army officers left London for Bombay, under the care of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who had just arrived from India for the purpose. Mrs. Booth-Tucker also accompanies her husband. The party travelled overland to Genoa, embarking there on the s.s. Dominico Balduino, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th inst. The men and women who compose the party are nearly all officers who have done good service, and are possessed of considerable experience and ability in their work. It is intended that the greater portion of these officers shall spend a few months in Bombay in acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments of the language, after which they will be dispersed through the various towns of the Maratha country. Mrs. Booth-Tucker was married to Commissioner Tucker (who on that occasion took the name of Booth-Tucker) in April last, in the presence of some 5,000 Salvationists and their friends. This lady is the second daughter of General Booth (the founder and leader of the Salvation Army) and is known all over England, being distinguished for her earnestness in the work. For some years past she has had, with one of her brothers, the direction of the International Training Homes, in London, and under them some two or three thousand Salvation Army officers have been trained for service in various parts of the world. Mrs. Booth-Tucker is a public speaker of considerable ability. A great welcome meeting, when all the new party will be present, is to be held in the Novelty Theatre (opposite the Victoria Terminus) on Friday evening, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock, to be conducted by Commissioner Booth-Tucker and his wife, assisted by a large staff of officers.

Insolvency Petitions.—Petitions have been presented to the Insolvency Court by the following :—Madhowrao Balcrustnaji Wagul, clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company; Gunny Tyeb Meman, umbrella-repairer; Kasiram Nursai Gola, silk cleaner; Timothy Theophilus, clerk in the Bombay Port Trust; Francis Xavier Dias, clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; Junardhun Babulji Somevovasi, carpenter; Lalji Sewji Sha, cotton and grain merchants; Byramji Sheriadji Fireman, fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; Kasum Mahomed Meman, formerly a hawker in cloth; Sadu Ramji Gosai, Damu Balaji Telunga, Babaji Suntram Sirapori, and Gopal Suntram Sirapori, hawkers of glass bangles; Dewchund Hurgowan Gola, Jumnadas Hurgowan Gola, and Bai Maneck, widow of the late Hurgowan Nurotum, labourers; Atmaram Apaji Chumbhare, unemployed; Esuf Ahmed Gowli, broker of bullocks and bullock-carts; Abdula Haji Jusub Khutri, carpenter mistri; Ambaram Mukun Thucker, a servant; Jamshedji Khurshedji Mistri, worker in rattans; Khurshedji Jamasji Mistri, carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway Company; Abdul Tyeb Dawudkhan Bungali Hora, unemployed; Shaik Gutab bin Gulam Husein, fireman in the P. and O. Company; Dada Ludha Meman, servant; Lulu Shamji Lohar and Khungur Bechur Lohar, fitter and blacksmith; Gunput Sunderji Talpuday, clerk in the office of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Co.; Bapuji Bomanji Patel, unemployed; Shapurji Rustomji Arituwala, unemployed; Sorabji Khursedji Powri, unemployed; Antone DeSouza, Nurdin Cumrudin Chandrao, and Jaffer Gulam Mohidin Dulvi, sailmakers and sailor in the British India Dockyard; Khurshedji Rustomji Mistri, carpenter; Bhasker Nimbaji Desai, carpenter; Pestonji Muncherji Punveliwala, unemployed; Jamshedji Khurshedji Ghaswala, unemployed; Byramji Bomanji Tapia, unemployed; Khurshedji Nusserwanji Daruwala, fitter; Abdoorrahim Hussunali Hora, glacier; Ahmedkhan bin Husseinkhan Puthan, jobber; Rudrajirao bin Bapujirao Ranay, bill collector; Essu Bapu Dhuga, milk vendor; Bhikaji Arjun Naiksangilkar, mukadum; Laxumon Enkati Cullaywar and Ramchander Ladkuji Rawut, contractors; and Joseph William Neil, guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Eurasian Disabilities.—Our readers must have noticed that the Eurasian disability question was before the House of Commons a short time back. Sir John Gorst's reply that the question was economical and not political was quite correct, seeing that the point in dispute is between private parties, and not between the State and private individuals. In private law the State is not a party but an arbiter; in this dispute however the State is to some extent a party, since the G. I. P. Railway is a guaranteed line. Leaving, however, these nice distinction, and coming to the broad principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire, be he white for black, we have much pleasure in noting that portion of Sir John Gorst's reply wherein we are told that the subject is receiving the attention of the Board of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Provided the case is put fairly to the Board, we may rest assured that this vexed question will be settled to the satisfaction of the aggrieved parties. What the grievances are we need not repeat, for they have been expressed repeatedly in these columns, both by us editorially, and by correspondents. So far as we can learn, there is already an amelioration, due to the efforts of the Association, in bringing the state of matters to the notice of those competent to deal with it in the liberal spirit of the age. We anxiously look forward to the close of this controversy.—*Anglo-Indian Advocate.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

The trial of Shaik Mohideen Shaik Abdool Rahman on a charge of attempting to murder Fackira Abdoola by stabbing him in the abdomen on the 20th July last was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury yesterday. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Mankar for the defence.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, said that the main facts had been proved by the witnesses who had been called, and whose evidence had not been shaken in cross-examination. The learned counsel remarked with regard to the probable excuse of drunkenness that it would be a monstrous doctrine to hold that, because a man chose to make himself drunk and run amuck, he was not to be held liable for his acts.

Mr. Mankar, in defence of the prisoner, submitted that the prosecution had failed to establish that it was the prisoner's hand that struck the blow that endangered the complainant's life. The only persons who spoke to this fact were the complainant himself and the boy Dewjee. An unaccountable circumstance in the case was that the woman who kept the *pan-soparee* shop, and who would have been a most important witness was not called. She was an eye-witness of the whole transaction, and it was most strange that she had been kept back. The complainant had seen the accused only once before the night of the assault, and was not in a position to identify him, and the boy Dewjee's evidence was wholly unreliable, as he had come into court to tell a story in which he had been previously carefully rehearsed. The learned counsel commented on the evidence of some of the witnesses, and urged that the charge against his client was not clearly made out.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty, on the minor count, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said it was fortunate for prisoner that he was not tried for murder, which would have been the case had his victim not been treated with great skill. The attack he made was quite unprovoked; and it was necessary, in the public interests, to deal with him severely. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

THE SECUNDERABAD MURDER CASE.

George L'Esteve, a European resident of Secunderabad, and a contractor by profession, was charged with the murder of his wife Anna L'Esteve. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

Special Jury.

Mr. John Wallace.—Foreman.
Mr. W. N. Fleming.
Mr. K. K. Kapadia.
Mr. S. A. Duigan.
Mr. C. Newborn.
Mr. W. H. Frizell.
Mr. Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy.
Mr. C. W. Kenworthy.
Mr. A. K. Leslie.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, read the section of the Penal Code under which the charges were laid. The facts of the case were of a very simple nature. But the case was the most important that could be submitted to a jury; and their responsibility was a very serious one. The prisoner appeared to have been a contractor, was in a respectable position in life, and had a contract of a long duration in the coal fields in the Nizam's dominions. He came to Secunderabad with his wife and family on the 3rd July, and stayed at the Victoria Hotel. His wife's Christian name was Anna. She had first married a man named Wells, and there appeared to have been a family on each side, a boy named George L'Esteve and a girl named Agnes Wells, both of whom would be called as witnesses. Mrs. L'Esteve had her mother with her and a baby. They occupied two upper rooms at the Victoria Hotel on the 3rd July. The occurrence, the subject matter of the present enquiry, took place on the 4th July. The prisoner and his wife had frequent differences, and he appeared to have been drinking heavily that day. From 6 to 7 p.m. on the 4th July, the prisoner and his wife appeared to have been alone in one of the upper rooms of the hotel. Both the father and the son were Volunteers, and their rifles were kept in the room occupied by the husband and wife together with a supply of ball cartridges. The family, who were in the sitting-room that evening, were startled by the report of a rifle. The son ran into the room whence the report proceeded and found his mother lying on the floor. On proceeding into the next room, he saw his father preparing to shoot himself with a rifle. He diverted the rifle, and it was discharged without doing any further damage. Mrs. L'Esteve's mother and daughter came upstairs, and were present at her death. She died shortly afterwards the same evening. The report was heard by the proprietor of the hotel, who went upstairs. The police were sent for; and a native police constable found a rifle recently discharged. One cartridge was found in the room in which the prisoner was. Another was found in the room in which Mrs. L'Esteve was. A pouch of ball cartridges was lying near one of the rifles. A bullet was found the next morning. A native apothecary was called to see the deceased, but he could do little beyond dressing the wound. The bullet appeared to have entered at the back and to have damaged the spinal column. The lady stated to the police that her husband had inflicted the wound. No one saw the wound inflicted except the prisoner and Mrs. L'Esteve, and it was for the jury to form their own conclusion upon the evidence. It was one of the differences which occurred between the husband and the wife, and the husband, who had been drinking that day, yielded to a fit of passion, and having shot his wife, attempted to put an end to himself. His lordship would tell the jury that drunkenness was no excuse in law unless the liquor was administered without the prisoner's knowledge and against his will. If the jury believed that the rifle was fired by the prisoner's hand it would be their duty to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder. Such an act done in a sudden fit of passion by a man in liquor was what the law described as murder, although it was not an atrocious kind of murder. The witnesses for the prosecution, the Advocate-General said, would be the members of the family, the keeper of the hotel, the policeman who arrested the accused, and the apothecary. The prosecution were unable to call the mother of the deceased, a nurse, who had gone to Futtehgarh in the North-West Provinces.

George Armstrong L'Esteve, examined by Mr. Chitty, said he was the son of the accused by a former wife. He was a contractor, and his last contract was on the coal mines at Singareni. The contract was subsequently taken up by another man. Accused's connection with the contract ceased on the 1st June. On that day he was in Secounderabad, where he was staying at the Victoria Hotel. He came back to Singareni. On the night of the 3rd July he returned to the Victoria Hotel in Secunderabad, where the family were staying. The family consisted of witness's father, his step-mother, the step-mother's mother, his sister Agnes Wells, the witness, and his little brother three years old. On the evening of the 4th July last, witness was in a room on the upper floor, where the family occupied two of the rooms at the east end. In the room where witness was, there were his step-sister, his grandmother, and the little boy. It was a common sitting-room. Witness then heard a shot between 6 and 7 p.m. He rushed into the room, the larger one of the two, through the middle room. He saw his step-mother just over the threshold fallen on her face. His father was in the small room. He was standing up when witness rushed up to him. He had a gun in his hand in a perpendicular position, while he was seated on a cot. Witness took it up and discharged it through another room, because he thought he might shoot himself. He left it on the floor in the room. The rifle was brought from the jungles and left in the hall. It was a Volunteer rifle. Witness was also a Volunteer and had also got a rifle, and it was also left in the hall. Witness, his step-grandmother, and his sister then came downstairs. His father came down after a short time. There were some cartridges in the pouch with the guns, witness thought, a packet of ten rounds. They were all ball cartridges. Witness saw his father arrested. He saw his step-mother alive when he went up again with the native doctor. She asked the doctor to save her. Witness's father and step-mother had been quarrelling for a few days previously. They were in the habit of quarrelling. His father had been drinking that day, and was all day in the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: My father and step-mother used to quarrel and to make up again. My father has several boys and girls dependent upon him, besides those I have mentioned. He has altogether a family of six boys and four girls dependent upon him. I have seen my father's testimonials in connection with various contracts he worked. He got the Singareni contract through the influence of Mr. Hughes, whose services were lent to the Deccan Mining Company as its superintendent. He had got several other contracts.

Mr. Anderson read and put in some of the testimonials referred to.

Solomon Putney, examined by the Hon. Mr. Latham, said he was the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel at Secunderadad, and knew Mr. L'Esteve. On the 3rd July he came to reside at the hotel with his family. About 6-30 p.m. on the 4th July it was raining, and hearing a noise witness thought a door was broken, and he went upstairs. On the staircase he found the family talking, but he could not understand them. He went into the rooms occupied by the L'Esteve family. He saw Mrs. L'Esteve lying on the floor near the doorway of the smaller room. Witness thought she had fallen down, and he told the boy to bring cold water. The family came and told witness "it was no use she had been shot down." The prisoner was in the same room where the body was. He was standing. Witness, on hearing that a murder had been committed, ran down for the police. He met them half way and returned with them. He showed them the room where the deceased was lying, and sent for a doctor. He had not seen the prisoner that day before the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I heard from a servant that he had got liquor from outside that day. Generally speaking, prisoner and his wife lived peaceably at the hotel. Mrs. L'Esteve had not lived at the hotel before. The L'Esteves were the only people who lived upstairs. There were other persons living on the lower floor. I did not go with Mahomed Ali, the policeman, into the room where the body lay.

Agnes Wells, examined by Mr. Chitty, said she was the step-daughter of the prisoner, and was living with him and the family at the Victoria Hotel at Secunderabad. Between 6 and 7 p.m. on the 4th July she was in the upper hall with her grandmother, her step-brother, and the little boy. She heard the report of a gun, and on running to her mother's bed-room she saw her mother lying on the floor on her face. She saw her father in a small room, seated on a cot, with a rifle in his hand. She went in with her brother; and she saw her brother discharge the gun. They went downstairs. After about ten minutes she went upstairs again. Her mother told her to press her feet. Her father and mother used to quarrel occasionally, and on several occasions witness saw him strike her. He was at the hotel that say and had been drinking. Witness's grandmother, Mrs. Sharland, was now at Futtehgarh in the North-West Provinces, and had not returned. She went to Agra with the family, and left Agra for Futtehgarh on the 3rd August last. She had gone as a nurse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: My father had been drinking that day.

The Judge: Was he the worse for drink?

Witness: No, he was not the worse for drink.

To Mr. Anderson: My father and mother used to quarrel and to make up again. My mother asked me to look to the children and to keep them together. She also said "George, my son, give me some water."

George L'Esteve, recalled, said in answer to the Judge: My father also used to go out shooting. He and I had been firing before that.

Mahomed Ali, chief constable of the cantonment police at Secunderabad, said that, on receiving information on the evening of the 4th July, he went to the Victoria Hotel with a police guard. While he was downstairs, the prisoner came with a pipe in his mouth. Witness arrested him. He was in a good state and sober. Witness afterwards went upstairs with the members of the family and the proprietor of the hotel. He spoke to the lady who was lying down on the floor. He asked her in Hindustani who struck her. She answered, "My saheb struck me, I am dying." She was not moved until the doctor came. Witness found in the room two guns and an empty cartridge. One of the guns was lying at the feet of the lady. Witness found a bullet in the verandah near the small room. A packet of ball cartridges was also found.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner was not so far drunk as to require assistance in getting into a tonga.

Nubbee Khan, hospital assistant at the civil dispensary at Secunderabad, found the deceased lying on her face. The wound was between the two shoulders. He dressed the wound, put on fresh clothes on the body of the deceased, and sent for the medical officer, Dr. Levinge. She said to witness, "Doctor, doctor, save me;" and she asked her son for water. Witness stopped there an hour and a half. Dr. Levinge came just as she was gasping.

Further hearing was adjourned until this morning. The special jury were allowed to separate with the usual warning not to communicate with anybody on the subject of the trial.

A CLAIM FOR DEMURRAGE.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Chubildass Laloobhoy and another *versus* Mirjamul Sewbux. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The plaintiffs bring this suit to recover the sum of Rs. 1,623-4-3. Of this sum, Rs. 1,519-5-3 are claimed as demurrage of the s. s. Heathfield at Moulmein for two days from 4 p.m. on 30th January, 1888, and Rs. 103-15 as improperly deducted by the defendant from a sum of Rs. 923-14, admittedly due by him in respect of difference of freight, the balance of which he has paid to the plaintiffs. The demurrage is claimed under a charter-party, dated 27th December, 1887 (Ex. A); expressed to be made between the plaintiffs, acting as agents for the owners, of the one part, and the defendants, as charterer, of the other part, whereby the plaintiffs let the s.s. Heathfield, of 1,391 tons net register, to the defendant to proceed to Moulmein, and load a full cargo of timber for Bombay. The clause in this charter-party relating to demurrage is as follows :—"The cargo to be shipped and completed in fourteen working days (if not sooner despatched), such lay days to commence on 24 hour's notice from captain of steamer being ready for cargo; but such lay days not to commence before 1st January, 1888, unless with charterer's consent and steamer ready. Five running days extra to be allowed to the said charterer on demurrage over and above the said lay days, if required, at 9d. per register ton per day, payable day by day in cash as incurred, after which the steamer to be at liberty to sail, full or not full, charterer paying dead freight, if any, at chartered rate on the vacant stowage space as ascertained." The defence was, 1st, that the plaintiffs, having executed the charter-party as agents, cannot maintain this suit as principals; 2nd, that there was no demurrage; 3rd, that the defendant is not responsible for the delay, if any, in loading the ship, it having been occasioned entirely by the captain refusing to take on board the cargo as it was sent alongside, and insisting on loading the steamer in an unusual and improper manner; 4th, that the captain ought to have exercised the option to ship a deck cargo, given him by the charter-party, during the lay days, and not after, as, but for the time consumed in loading a deck cargo under that option, there would have been no demurrage; 5th, that the defendant was entitled in his account of difference of freight to deduct from the sum found due by him the sum of Rs. 103-15, as to Rs. 57 thereof, for monies paid by himself at Moulmein on account of the ship, *viz.*, Rs. 32 for entering and clearing the ship at the Custom House there, and Rs. 25 for the customary fee to the clerk, and as to Rs. 46-15-1 for loss by exchange, interest and insurance, on the sum of Rs. 894-5-1, payable by the plaintiffs to the defendant under the charter-party as charterer's commission at Moulmein, but paid in Bombay. As to the first ground of defence, it appears that the plaintiffs, before chartering the Heathfield to the defendant, had themselves obtained a time charter of the steamer for the same voyage from the real owners—the s.s., Heathfield Company, Limited. They then sub-chartered the steamer to the defendant by the charter-party, in which they are no doubt described, and which they execute, as agents for the owners, without naming them. But, under these circumstances, so far as the defendant is concerned, the plaintiffs must, I think, *pro hac vice*, be regarded as themselves the owners of the vessel. His contract was with them, and on it he could neither sue nor be sued by the company. Moreover, the time charter to the plaintiffs by the company being, not for a fixed period, but for the voyage to Burma and back, for a lump sum of £1,025 per mensem, payable in advance, no claim for demurrage can arise, so far as the company are concerned. But, inasmuch as the plaintiffs have to pay by time, if the steamer is delayed by their sub-charterer, they are put to additional expense, against which they can properly provide by a demurrage clause, as between themselves and the defendant. By this clause, the defendant was bound to ship his full cargo of timber in fourteen working days, commencing from the expiration of twenty-four hours after notice of the steamer being ready for cargo. It is admitted that this notice was given in writing (Ex. B) about 4 p.m. on the 12th January, 1888. The lay days would, therefore, commence at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 13th January, and, excluding Sundays, would expire at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 30th January. It is proved that the steamer did not sail from Moulmein till nearly noon on the 1st February, and it is admitted that, in such a charter-party as the present, a broken portion of a day must count as a whole day, for the purpose of calculating demurrage. Therefore, if the defendant is liable for demurrage at all, he is rightly charged with it for two days. It is not disputed that the sum claimed rightly represents the equivalent of the amount for such period at the rate reserved by the charter-party. By the charter-party the captain had the option of taking a deck cargo. This option he could not exercise until at least a good portion of the cargo in the holds had been stowed, for three reasons: first, he could not begin to cumber his deck with cargo while the space was still required for working the holds; second he could not use the winches required for taking the cargo into the holds to load the deck, until the holds were loaded; third, until he knew what cargo he had below, he could not tell how much he might safely load on deck. As a fact, he did exercise the option, and begin to ship his deck cargo as soon as the loading of No. 4 hold—the first to be finished—was completed. Therefore, even if the two days' demurrage could have been avoided by the captain not exercising his option to ship a deck cargo, yet, inasmuch as he had the right to exercise that option—and does not appear to have exercised it improperly—it is no answer to the claim for demurrage to say that it arose by reason of the shipment of the deck cargo. The only question in regard to the claim for demurrage then is, whether the defendant is liable for it under the terms of the demurrage clause in the charter-party. By this clause he enters into an absolute unreserved and unqualified agreement to be liable for the demurrage at the rate specified, if he fails to ship a full cargo within the prescribed period. There is no exception in regard to delay caused by tide or weather, or the default of other shippers. There is no provision entitling him to insist on having the loading of the steamer carried on in any particular manner. Therefore, unless he can show that the delay arose by reason of the wrongful act or default of the steamer, the defendant will be liable for the demurrage, *albeit* it was occasioned by causes not within his control. That was the principle on which the Full Court lately decided a claim for demurrage brought on a similar unqualified undertaking, but in the converse case of *unloading* a steamer. That case is now before the High Court for opinion on the point of law. But until that opinion is received here I must continue to follow the decision of the Full Bench of this Court. I shall, therefore, hold that the defendant must show, before he can successfull contest the claim for demurrage in the present suit, that the delay was caused by the wrongful act or default of the ship. I think it is clear, on the evidence, that the delay in loading the Heathfield was caused by there not being alongside in time all the heavy timber (squares) required by the captain, who refused, until he had it, to continue loading the light timber (scantlings), which he had been sent alongside. It appears from the evidence of the captain of the steamers, corroborated by the contemporaneous entries in the ship's log, that the work of loading was so frequently brought to a standstill for want of "cargo," that out of a possible total of 316 hours of work at four hatches, on eight days out of the period during which the steamer which was loading, 86 hours were lost by the delay so caused. But it also appears, as well from the contemporaneous correspondence as from the captain's admissions, that during this time there were alongside a number of the defendant's cargo boats containing scantlings, which the captain refused to ship until supplied with squares. It, therefore, appears that the "cargo," the want of which brought the work of loading to a standstill, was the squares, or heavy timber, only. The question as to demurrage, then, seems to resolve itself simply into this, Was the refusal of the captain to ship the scantlings before the squares wrongful? In other words. Was he bound to ship the cargo as the shipper chose to send it, or as he himself thought best for the safety of the ship and cargo and lives of those on board? I apprehend that the captain, on whom rests the responsibility of conducting the voyage, has the right to exercise his own discretion in such a matter; and unless the defendant shows that he has exercised it in a manner so grossly and palpably absurd that, it is, in fact, no discretion at all, he cannot say that it was wrongful. So far from this, he shows at most only that there might possibly be two opinions on the matter. He does not, in my judgment, show that the captain's was erroneous; and, even if he did, this would not, I think, be sufficient. To prove that the captain's decision was wrongful, so as to exonerate the defendant from the express terms of his unreserved agreement, it would not, in my opinion, be enough to show that it proceeded on a mere error of judgment unless it appeared that that error was such as no reasonable man would have been guilty of under the same circumstances. But the defendant only gets so far towards this as to prove that the stevedore says it is usual at Moulmein to fill in the scantlings before shipping the squares, and that the young chief officer of a ship in Bombay harbour thinks that this might have been done. On the other hand, two steamers' captains of considerable experience corroborate the captain of the Heathfield in his opinion that the heavy squares should be stowed brfore the light scantlings, and this is certainly the system that, in loading a ship, would recommend itself to the lay mind arguing from the analogy to be found, *Si parva licet comfonere magnis*, in the process of packing a portmanteau. It does not seem to be seriously contended that the captain of the Heathfield could have been expected to stow the scantlings at the bottom of his holds and the squares at the top. But it is suggested that he might have loaded up his foreholds entirely with the scantlings, and have stowed what remained of them round the sides and ends of the other holds, leaving space in the centre for the squares when they should arrive. I have already intimated that in such a case as this it is not sufficient for the defendant to show what the captain *might* have done, unless he also shows that that was also the only thing he *ought* to have done. But I think the evidence shows that the captain of the Heathfield followed, not only a permissible, but the proper course, in acting as he did. If he had filled up the forehold with scantlings, and shipped all the heavy timber aft, there would have been some difficulty in preserving the proper trim of his ship. If he had lowered the squares into holds already stowed all round the sides with scantlings, there would have been a danger of breaking the scantlings. Moreover, until he was positively certified as to the quantity of squares he was to carry, he could not tell what space to keep for them, or what quantity of scantlings should be reserved for broken stowage, and, under the charter-party, scantlings were to be supplied for broken stowage. But the squares were admittedly not sent for shipment until late in the process of loading, and throughout the correspondence that was going on during that process, there is no intimation from the defendant's agents as to the quantity of squares to be expected. I must, therefore, hold that the plaintiff fails to prove the captain's action in refusing to ship the scantlings before the squares to be wrongful, and accordingly allow the first item of claim in regard to the demurrage. As to the Rs. 103-15, I think the plaintiffs are certainly entitled to the Rs. 57. According to the charter-party, the defendant, in consideration of the charterer's commission of 2½ per cent., was bound to do all the steamer's business at Moulmein. He cannot, therefore, be allowed to charge either for entering and clearing her at the Custom House, or for his own clerk's fee in respect of such work. In regard to the Rs. 46-15-1, the case is different. This is in respect of the charges on remitting to Moulmein moneys which the plaintiffs were bound by the charter-party to pay to the defendant there, but which they chose to pay here. It was said the payment at Moulmein was withheld on account of the cross-claim for demurrage, which could have been set-off had the defendant sued there for the payment due to him. In that case the set-off at Moulmein would have been equivalent to payment at Moulmein. But there was, in fact, no payment or tender at Moulmein. There is nothing to show that these charges are excessive, and they seem to be such as would naturally arise out of paying at one place money due at another. Mr. Chabildas Lalocbhai, no doubt, says he could have got the money at Moulmein at a charge of ½ per cent. only. But this seems to be by means of some exceptional facility he enjoys by reason of his credit with the National Bank, which enables him to remit money at that cost by means of telegraphic transfer. The question is not what it would have cost him, had he done what he chose not to do, and paid the money where it was due, but what will it reasonably cost the defendant to do what the plaintiffs ought to have done for him. I must, therefore, disallow this item of claim, and the judgment will be for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,576-5-2 and costs, and I certify Rs. 90 professional costs.

The Chinese Minister in Washington has threatened that if Chinese who have lived in the United States are prohibited from returning after a temporary absence, China will retaliate by excluding American petroleum.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigour is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many labouring under chronic ulcerations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani was in the chair. There were present :—Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Damodar Thakorsi Mulji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, and A. M. Gubbay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Harold R. King, and Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Major Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan and Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Nuzzer Mohommed Futehally, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Parshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy and Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C. F. Underwood, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

EXTENSION OF ERSKINE ROAD MARKET.

Colonel Merewether proposed the sanctioning of an advance of Rs. 18,127-3-5 from surplus cash balance to the debit of the loan to be raised in connection with the extension of Erskine Road Market as sanctioned by the Corporation in December last year to meet the amount calculated at 25 years' purchase of the abatement of Government revenue of the land at Erskine Road taken up for such extension.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to *nem. con.*

APPLICATION FOR WATER-CONNECTIONS.

The Corporation discussed an application from a Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Modi, asking that his application for a water connection to his houses at Khetwady Lane may be favourably considered. The Town Council recommended that Mr. Modi be informed that in reply to his letter to the Municipal Commissioner that the granting of the water connections was a matter within the province of the Municipal Commissioner, who had written to Mr. Mody stating his application could not be granted. After some discussion it was decided to inform the applicant that the Corporation did not see any sufficient reason to interfere in the matter.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the motion of Dr. Waters the Corporation recorded the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1887-88.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE REGISTRATION AND VACCINATION DEPARTMENTS.

The next item of busines was the consideration of the Town Council's resolution of the 1st August 1888, forwarding the papers on the subject of the amalgamation of the Registration and Vaccination Departments. Among the papers was a Government Resolution stating that with regard to the proposal to entrust the vaccination in the City of Bombay solely to the Municipality that Government were not prepared to assent to a modification of existing arrangements under which the entire control and supervision of vaccination in the city was in their hands.

Dr. Blaney, in moving that the papers on the subject of the amalgamation be recorded, said that he did not intend to contest the Government Resolution, but it seemed to imply that the resolution of the Corporation was uncalled for. The Government Resolution also seemed to approve of the existing arrangements, under which the entire control of the supervision of vaccination in Bombay was in the hands of Government. So far from the Corporation's resolution being uncalled for in suggesting the amalgamation so as to secure a more accurate regulation of births, this action was justified by the present inefficient condition both of the compulsory vaccination and birth registration. The speaker quoted figures to prove the notorious fact that the birth registration in Bombay was thoroughly inefficient. Taking the figures of the last nine years he quoted statistics to show that the proportion of children vaccinated in nine years after excluding those who died before six months was forty-six per cent., and that there remained 54 per cent. unvaccinated. During the same period 138,383 children were vaccinated and only 137,540 births registered, giving a total of 843 less births registered than total vaccinated at all ages. The probable number of children available for vaccination was according to the returns 138,383, while the deaths amounted to 18,717, giving a total of 157,100, which, if deducted from 335,992, the totals of the deaths and the increase, taking it at 2 per cent. of the population, showed that there remained 178,892 children who escaped vaccination, who were unaccounted for. He asked was the city under these circumstances protected from epidemics? Dr. Blaney thought both the departments would work well together, in fact they were so closely connected that it was impossible to separate them in working. Suggesting a reason for the apparent failure of the registrations in the fact that male inspectors were not welcomed by every household, Dr. Blaney thought they might well consider the employment of females on such a delicate matter. Who, he asked, was better fitted to go into a house and inquire "who has got a baby here?"—(laughter)—than a female. (Laughter.) He did not see why they should not have them. The matter was worth considering.

Dr. Waters seconded Dr. Blaney, agreeing with him that it was worthy of their consideration to employ female agency in the registration department. He admitted that Government had been somewhat more successful in their department than the Municipality was in the registration of births. There were however reasons for this, and one was that many of the children who had been vaccinated were not born in Bombay but in the districts.

The Municipal Commissioner thought there was no need to be alarmed at the array of figures given by Dr. Blaney. He could quote the figures of the last two years, which showed that during that period the deaths from small-pox in 1886 were only 19 and last year 108, or a rate of ·12 per 1,000. With regard to the female agency the Commissioner quite agreed with the speakers in advocating its employment. Sometime ago, but only for a short while, they had employed females, and found it worked very well. A small reward was given for every authentic information regarding a new birth.

Major Selby was not prepared to admit that the department working under Government was more successfully conducted. Its apparent decrease in the registration and the increase in the number of children vaccinated was, he thought, mostly due to the fact that parents were more concerned in protecting their children and brought them for vaccination, while they saw no advantage in registering the births of their children.

The papers were then recorded.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Colonel Merewether proposed that the Town Council's resolution stating that the Council deferred the consideration of the question of the proposed transfer of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens to the Natural History Society, until the new Municipal Bill became law, be approved of and recorded.

Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

Major Selby took occasion to remark that even supposing the new Bill gave them the power to vote money to whom they liked, he, for one, would not vote the ratepayers' money away until he knew how it would be spent. Until he had some reasonable scheme before him he would not vote a grant to the Society. He would insist on knowing what the Society want to do, how they intended to do it, and what chances of success there were before he voted them money.

Major Martin hoped that the matter would receive the earliest consideration possible, and that they would have something more business-like and clearer than that they had hitherto to go upon.

The resolution was then carried and the Corporation adjourned.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 1, Elphinstone Circle. Mr. Goculdass Madowjee, the chairman of the company, presided. The report of the directors for the year ending 31st July, 1888, was submitted to the meeting. The following is an extract from the report :—

"The company made a profi of Rs. 12,518-12-11, out of which they propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, which amounts to Rs. 12,500, and the balance to be carried forward to the next year's account. Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously; adopting the report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 25 per share; re-electing Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday as a director; and re-appointing Mr. Maneckial Atmaram Tanksally as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year, and his remuneration to be Rs. 75."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MARRIAGE BROKERS' FEES.

Mr. Justice Jardine has this week given judgment in the case of Dulari widow *vs.* Valabhdas Pragjee, a suit to recover Rs. 2,500 as damages for inducing the girl Luxmi for immoral purposes. Mr. Dinshaw Davar appeared for the respondent; the petitioner applied to sue in *forma pauperis*, and appeared in person. His Lordship gave judgment as follows :—

I am satisfied by the evidence of the money-lender Matapaden and his book that the petitioner, Dulari, has this year pledged with him the gold ornaments of the value of about Rs. 275, which he produced and on which he advanced Rs. 260 to petitioner. I do not believe her denial of these facts. Without taking the other evidence which Mr. Davar for respondent was willing to give, I find that Dulari is not a pauper, and I refuse her leave to sue as such. Mr. Davar has also argued that the application should be rejected, under section 407 of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the ground that the petitioners allegations do not show a right to sue. He relies on the passage in the judgment of a Full Bench in Chuttarpalsing vs. Rajaram I. L. R., 7 Allahabad 661 p at 664, which is as follows :—"We cannot read these words of section 407 as limiting the courts discretion to merely ascertaining whether the "right to sue" arose within its jurisdiction, but they have in our opinion a more extended meaning, namely, that an applicant must make out a good cause of action, capable of enforcement in court and calling for an answer, and not barred by the law of limitation or any other law." I have frequently followed this ruling in hearing pauper petitions, where the facts were clear and the law evident, and where therefore no injustice was likely to occur from disposing of the case in the inquiry under Ch 26 of the Code. The court is bound to exercise this measure of caution because the pauper is often without the advantage of the aid of counsel, and it is evident that the summary mode of inquiry may in cases of any complexity lead to important facts not being elicited or explained. The practice of the court has probably existed before I took my seat on this Bench, as it has been acquiesced in, by every counsel of experience. In some matters as noticed by Couch, C. J. in Imperial Banking and Trading Company vs. Pranjivandas 2 Bombay H. C. R. 258 at p. 263 there is no duty on the Court to raise an issue—in others injustice would arise if the judge decided disputed matters of law or fact without fuller inquiry. The question raised by Mr. Davar's argument is whether a positive rule of law precludes the petitioner from claiming the relief on the facts as alleged by her, which are the following. In her plaint she states that she brought up one Luxmi, an orphan girl of a different caste, from infancy until her eleventh year at considerable expense, and "that in January last arrangements had been made with respectable Bhatia gentlemen to get the said girl married on payment to your petitioner of Rs. 2,500 in consideration of the expenses incurred by your petitioner in maintaining the said girl and supplying her with all necessaries. That the respondent had also agreed with your petitioner to pay her Rs. 2,000 if your petitioner gave the said girl in marriage to the said respondent, who is also a Bhatia by Caste." She then alleges that respondent has induced the girl to leave her though he has not married her—and that "in consequence of this illegal conduct of the said respondent your petitioner has suffered a loss of Rs. 2,500 which she would have received in consideration of her defraying maintenance and clothing charges of the said girl with the intended husband." Her prayer is that the respondent may be ordered to pay her Rs. 2,500 as damages for inducing the girl to leave the house for immoral purposes without performing the necessary marriage. The petitioner does not allege that the respondent has put her to any expense. At her examination she said "I claim to recover Rs. 2,500 from the respondent because he agreed to pay that for the girl whom I had brought-up from infancy only for my giving her in marriage. He has taken her away without giving me money." When I asked her what she had lost, the petitioner replied that she had spent Rs. 10,000 in bringing up the girl. She demands the Rs. 2,500 as a reward for giving her in marriage. I may here observe that the claim is not one for damages for loss of services in consequence of seduction or abduction, and I need not consider the question on which the learned Judges differed in Ramlal *vs.* Tula Ram I. L. R. 4 Allah. 97, whether a suit of that nature would lie. The bargain alleged I take to be one for payment of money to a guardian in consideration of giving a girl in marriage. In Ram Chand Leu vs. Andato Leu, I. L. R. 10 Cal. 1074. Garth, C. J., inclined to the English rule which makes marriage brokerage contract illegal, and said he was disposed to hold that such contents are so far void as to be incapable of being enforced by the rules of equity and good conscience; Beverley J. expressed a different opinion. At the first hearing I drew Mr. Davar's attention to this case, and he has since brought to notice the judgment of my brother Scott in Pitamber Ruttonsey vs. the representatives of Hurjeewan Hansraj delivered on the 24th March, 1884, which deals fully with the point, and ought therefore in the extreme paucityof decisions to have been reported. The following passage shews that view. Scott J. took of a transaction very like that on what the petitioner bases her claim :—"Was this contract in so far as it promised money payment for the negotiation of a marriage by a third party, immoral and contrary to public policy? In England such a contract would not be enforced at law (Kean vs. Potter 3 P. W. 76. Story's Equity Jurisprudence plac. 260-261.) It would be held to be against public policy and public interest as having a tendency to cause matrimony to be contracted as a mere matter of bargain and sale; "a kidnapping into conjugal servitude" as one of the judges expressed it. It was contended that such an argument did not apply in India. The *Asura* form of marriage which is legal among the lower castes is no doubt nothing more than the purchase of a wife from her father by the husband. As long as the custom of infant marriage is maintained, mutual affection and choice cannot be the bases of marriage. But I do not think it follows that the English rule can have no raison d'tre in India. Although custom and local law in this country may be defective in the matter of marriage that is no good reason why an additional evil should be engrafted upon them. I had no proof given me that "marriage brocage" is an established usage in India. I can find no recognition of it in the reports. I think it is immoral and against public policy even in the present state of matrimonial relations in India. Marriage brokers should not be given a legal status such as would enable them to enforce their contracts by law. The tendency of such a decision would be to still further degrade the position of women and to perpetuate the inequality of their relations with the other sex. In my opinion the contract is void under section 23 of the Contract Act, and to this I would add, as an additional authority, the following passage from Narada—"and let the King who desires prosperity repress sinful proceedings which are unauthorized by moral law" and the commentator quoted by Colebrooke defines "sinful proceedings" as "acts not productive of good." "See Colebrooke Digest Stoka 27. Vol. II p. 301" Mr. Davar relies on the above decision as authority for treating the present claim as based on an agreement opposed to public policy and thus void under section 23 of the India Contract Act. I am of opinion that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle, and I concur in the reasoning of the above passage, and think that it being of a clear decision of this court I ought to follow in this matter and hold that the petitioner's allegations do not shew a right to sue. The considerations on which the case of the Duke of Hamilton vs. Lord Mohum, I. P., Will. 118 was decided by Lord Chancellor Cowper appear to me peculiarly applicable in the present matter as between guardian and ward, *viz.*—"That the case of a mother or guardian in noting upon gain for consenting to a marriage, must be a much more frequent mischief and in all probability often happen than an agreement of this nature with a third person. That it was most natural in this case to treat with the guardian, and to tolerate such an agreement would be paving the way to sell infants under their wardship." The rule and the reason of it is stated in similar terms in Fonblanqu's Treatise on Equity, page 260, 5th edn.—"So wherever a mother or father or guardian insist upon a private gain or security for it, and obtains it of the husband, it shall be set aside for the power of a parent or guardian ought not to be made of, to such purposes you shall not have my daughter unless you do so, and so is to sell children and matches." See also Osborne vs. Williams 18 Ves 379 and the cases collected under Scott *vs.* Tyler in 2 Tudors L. C. I. refuse the petitioner leave to sue as a pauper and order her to pay the cost.

DIVINE SERVICES.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

Special Revival Mission. Meeting for Intercession at 5-30 p.m. Evening Service, at 8 p.m. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

Preparatory meeting for Special Mission. Address by Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, at 8 p.m. Everybody cordially invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF REMAINING BUILDING MATERIALS AT H. M.'S DOCKYARD, FORT.

Under instructions from C. N. Clifton, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will resume the sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the remaining Government Stores.

IN THE MATTER OF TOM DREWET, AN INSOLVENT.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by lean of creditors, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following viz :—

All the insolvents' interest and claims in the debt due by the Machine Exchange Co., Ld., in liquidation, in terms of the consent order, dated the 16th day of August, 1888, made in the matter of the Machine Exchange Company, Limited, in liquidation.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 14, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PublicAuction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account and risk of Goculdas Kalidas.—

R 3 bales grey dhoties.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome strong second-hand office shigram.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.

1 handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart.

1 strong Bareilley cart with hood.

1 bay C. B. mare, 13-1, aged, very good polo pony.

1 handsome strong-built brougham, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.

1 bay Arab galloway 14 hands, rising 5, good in saddle and harness, carries a lady, very quiet, and believed to be sound.

1 chesnut Arab, 14-1¼ hands, driven regularly, very quiet.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the State Railway store-yard, NesbitLane, Byculla, a large quantity of fish plates, brakegear, brass bars, door bolts, brackets, brass catches for venetians, large iron chains, blue glass sheets for windows, carriage door handles, hinges, springs, steel for windows brass stafles, signal glasses, new carriage roof lamps, augurs, carpenters' tools, files, hammers, picks, powras, platelayers, cases of paints, steel and iron rails, turn tables, roof and sheds of timber and tiles, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th September 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of Futtaychund Khoopchund.—

V B ex
1335 1491-1500—5 barrels alizarine.

On account and at the risk of Laloobhoy Vithuldass—

V B
0 3529-43—15 barrels, alizarine.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th Sept., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Rutnagur Lodge," Falkland Road, near the Bapty's Flour Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. Dhunjibhai Maneckjee Mugasett.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 ,, scarves.
2 bales lawn cambrics.
2 cases Tred cambrics
20 boxes Spanish port.
95 ,, Jean Bernaux Frere's brandy.
3 musical boxes of English and Hindustani tunes.

On account of the concerned.

1 case black tanned picking bands 428 lb.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. P. Aganoor and Co. of Batavia—

1 barrel indigo.

By order of Marwaree Genajee Ookajee and on account and at the risk of Tricumdas Vussonjee—

1 pair gold sackla.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light dog-cart, with hood in good condition suitable for a galloway.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VACANT LAND NEAR HAINE'S ROAD AT BYCULLA, CLOSE TO KHATAO MUCANJEE'S MILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 21st September, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned plots of land belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, situate near Haines Road without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 45 feet in breadth and 68 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by a passage, on the north by the property of Dhurma Balkrishna, and on the south by the property of Dhurma Babajee Mistry.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, situate near Haines Road, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Kakoo, on the west by a passage, on the north by the temple of Babjee Narrayen, and on the south by the property of Babajee Arjoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, *viz*—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, houses, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Bombay Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Shroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markur, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81 A. Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4856 and 4857, and under Survey No. 9538, and all which said premises for some time past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bapoojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Cowasjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Rustomjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Nowrojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, and Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla a duly adjudged Lunatic by the committee of his estate Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and Bapoojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, and Bai Perozbai, widow, the executor and executrix of the will of the late Ruttonjce Nowrojee Limboowalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1888, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 3 718 and one-ninth square yards or there about, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 58, new Nos. 537 and 538, old survey No. 27, and new survey No. 7 406, together with the tenement, building, bungalow, cook room and out houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 218 and 218 A, and now under ward No. 1,834, 1,835, 1,836 and 1837, and street Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, all which said premises are situate at and on the south side of Khetwady Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others and partly by a passage, on or towards the wast partly by the property of Nowrojee Bhicajee Mistry and partly by the property of Dinshaw Eduljee, on or towards the north by the said Khetwady Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee and partly by the property of Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jehangeershaw, Erachshaw Cohiyar.

The property may be inspected outwardly from the compound any time during the day, but the building can be seen from within on WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th September between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., and on the day of sale, and for further particular and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the vendors solicitors, or to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1888.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have asplendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MEDICINE CHESTS from the best Manufacturers, Nelson's Gelatine, As. 8; St. Jacob's Oil, Rs. 2; Thermometers from Re. 1-12.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

ADVANCES made on property, jewellery, and approved personal security.—Apply to CASHER," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FRENCH TILES at greatly reduced prices We are prepared to deliver any quantity at a moment's notice at Rs. 90 per thousand.—SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 109, Meadow's Street, Fort, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Open to all India ; Meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Decr. 1888. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,000, and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, "Arthur's Seat," Breach Candy, TO BE LET, from 1st October, till end of December. Rent moderate.—Apply JAFFIR SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

WANTED, a WIFE pure European ; age between 26 and 30; respectably connected; unexceptionable character ; good housewife ; fond of children; fairly well educated; of Church of England.—Apply "EUROPEAN," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER qualified to teach up to the VIII. Standard.—Apply with testimonials and state qualifications and salary required, to Revd. A. B. WATSON, Honorary Secretary.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Ices, Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an ELEPHANT, 30 years old, has two tusks, quiet and free from vice. No unlucky mark. Price moderate.—Apply to "W.", care of this paper.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GUN FOR SALE.—A first-rate single barrelled breechloading GUN, by "Tolley and Co." Smoothbore, nearly new, in case complete.—Apply to ROGERS & Co., Fort.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

JUST ARRIVED, a large stock of assorted FANCY PATTERN BOOTS and SHOES. Moderate prices.—At Hassanally Mulla Hakimjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, New Arcade footpath, Crawford Market.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

REUTER reports a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver, but private telegrams call the rise since Tuesday 7-16d. at 43 3-16d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. higher at £69⅛, and 4½ per cents. ⅜ up at £73. Consols were ⅛ lower at 98½ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. The market rates of Discount were ⅛ higher, both for short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3 and 3⅛ per cent., respectively. About £375,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America. In Paris, Rentes still stood at 106 ; but Exchange on London was again rather higher, at Francs 25·43½.

A further telegram received late this evening announces that the Bank of England rate of Discount had been raised to 4 per cent.

The 25 lakhs of Council Bills offered in London yesterday were allotted at 1s. 4⅜d, Bombay taking 18½ lakhs, Calcutta 4¾ lakhs, and Madras 1¾ lakhs, the rate obtained showing an advance of ⅛d. on Tuesday's extra sale, and of 11-32d. on the rate of allotment on the previous Wednesday. In addition, a lakh extra was placed on each Presidency at 1s. 4 19-32d, and 2 lakhs more on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 21-32d. Government will offer the usual 25 lakhs next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight is now quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d.

Bombay Linseed was 1s. per quarter higher, to arrive, at 41s.; and Medium Mysore Coffee was 2s. per cwt. dearer at 81s. ; but other Mincing Lane quotations come unchanged, as also do those for Wheat. The London Sheep Skin sales closed yesterday with a rather better demand, 650,000 skins, out of the 700,000 offered having found buyers. Madras were in good enquiry at enhanced prices ; and Bombay were firm, with prices ½d. to 1d. higher.

Tuesday's sales of Cotton in Liverpool were found to be 2,000 bales more than the estimate, making the total 12,000 bales. Last evening the market closed firm, with the day's sales 12,000 bales again, including 1,000 Surats. Spot Mid.-Uplands was still worth 6 1-16d., and prices of Surats were unchanged, excepting those for "Good" and "Fine" Broach, which were 1-16d. higher. American Arrivals were quiet and unaltered in all position. The Manchester market had again been strong, but still without any change in quoted rates.

The spot price of Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 10⅞ cents ; and December Futures were just one point higher, at 9·68 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, comparing as undernoted with the two previous years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	6,000	18,000	9,700
Four days' do. ...	31,000	80,000	46,700
Since 1st Sept.	70,000	180,000	101,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.—Particulars of the shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns to India during the month of August are now to hand through Reuter, and as will be seen from the comparative table which we subjoin, they show, as far as Bombay is concerned, increase in every item compared with the missions in July, the excess in Plain Cottons approaching six million yards. As against the corresponding month last year, the figures now received show an increase in all but the principal item, in which there is a falling off of some seven million yards. Taking the eight months for which we have the returns, we find an increase of eight million yards in Grey Cottons, and of 24 million yards in Printed Cottons, Twist also being in excess, and only Coloured Cottons somewhat lighter.

	Aug. 1888.	July 1888.	Aug. 1887.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons	32,450,000	26,750,000	39,650,000
ColoredCottons ..	3,600,000	2,250,000	3,350,000
Printed Cottons..	10,850,000	7,350,000	8,050,000
Twist	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,350,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	102,200,000	77,550,000	77,100,000
Colored Cottons...	6,000,000	3,550,000	5,000,000
Printed Cottons..	6,150,000	4,950,000	3,350,000
Twist	1,550,000	750,000	1,050,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons.....	7,350,000	8,750,000	2,900,000
Colored Cottons..	700,000	350,000	1,250,000
Printed Cottons..	950,000	1,350,000	900,000
Twist	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
	For 8 months 1888.		For 8 months 1887.
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons....	285,700,000		277,650,000
Colored Cottons	27,900,000		30,450,000
Printed Cottons	71,900,000		47,950,000
Twist	10,900,000		8,900,000

COTTON.—We hear that some contracts were made in the Bazaar last night in the next crop, by European buyers, of "Fully Good" Bengals at Rs. 179, and "Fine" at Rs. 190 ; and between dealers in "Good" at Rs. 169, for January delivery, the latter having also booked "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 230½ and the former "Good" Julgaum at Rs. 199. To-day the arrival market has been quiet with quotations generally unchanged ; while business in ready stuff is represented by some 200bales of Bengals, taken at Rs. 168-170 per candy.

The Chamber's telegraphic weather and crop Reports issued to-day state that no rain had fallen in the Bengal circle, little in the Oomrawattee district and in the Dhollera circle, only at Dhollera itself, since the beginning of the week. Though rain was much needed generally in the last named circle, as also at Sholapore and less urgently at Julgaum, the Cotton crop was generally doing well ; but the break in the weather at Cawnpore had not come soon enough to save the plants there from serious damage. The Khangaum crop is stated to be in excellent condition.

WHEAT is still comparatively in little demand, and only a moderate business has transpired to-day, the causes previously mentioned continuing to militate against transactions for export. Supplies attracted by the high rates ruling are coming in very freely, but prices have not given way further, and we still quote yesterday's rates.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	500 bales.
Wheat	52,758 cwts.
Linseed	11,214 ,,
Rapeseed	8,602 ,,
Poppyseed	585 ,,

FREIGHTS have been quiet to-day but steady. The Indrani (s) has been fixed for Havre with 5,000 tons at 25s. 6d., for early October loading ; and the Akaba (s) for December-January loading for Antwerp has engaged part cargo at 23s. and 22s. 6d. per ton for those months, respectively.

EXCHANGE opened strong, and some Bank Telegraphic for October-November transfer was done at 1s. 4 19-32d ; but rates weakened upon Banks coming out as buyers at 1s. 4 19-32d. of Demand and 1s. 4 9-16d. Telegraphic for November-December. A large remittance business has been done during the day at gradually declining rates from 1s. 4 19-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, to 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 15-32d. now ready and forward. Quotations for Mercantile Bills have been almost nominal, few or none having come out. The market closed weak at our quotations, but latest Calcutta advices report a firm market with 6 months' sight Bills at 1s. 5d., and we should not be surprised to see a rise here again to-morrow.

Bank Bills on demand.......		1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..........		1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·77¼	,,

The weekly official figures relating to Silver at the Mint are as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 6th Sept. 1888	38,69,683
Silver received during the week	11,33,815
	50,03,498
New coin paid during the week	2,83,766
	47,19,732
Silver belonging to private individuals	4,46,131
	51,65,863
Last week	47,91 217

A late telegram from Calcutta reports that the Bank of Bengal has raised its rate for demand Loans by 1 per cent. The minimum rate is therefore now 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak to-day at a decline of 3-16 per cent. from last evening's quotations in Fours which have been quoted at 101 for cash ; 100⅞ for the next account ; and 100 11-16 for October, with little doing. 105½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. paper.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in Mill Scrip to-day, but the alterations which we have to note this evening show a decline in every case. Morarji Gokuldas are Rs. 20 lower ; Lukmidas Khimji have declined Rs. 17½ ; Manockji Petit Rs. 15 ; Alliance, Coorla, and Ripon, Rs. 10 ; Oriental, Rs. 7½ ; and City of Bombay and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 each. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher ; New Berar Press are Rs. 2½ down. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 up for the first issue, and Rs. 25 for the second. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILLRICH—THOMAS—September 12, at the Girgaum Mission Church, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, M.A., Otto Christoph Willrich, of Germany, to Louisa Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Edward Thomas, of Bombay.

DEATH.

PARTRIDGE—September 13, at Middle Colaba, Mrs. R. Partridge, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

THE mystery of Russian finance has long puzzled the world. Where the money comes from to keep up an enormous and unwieldy military machine which is a menace to Europe and Asia, while Russian credit on the stock exchange is precarious and Russian manufactures and commerce are in their infancy, no one has ever been able clearly to make out. The paper rouble falls to 65, and still payments are made ; always on the brink of bankruptcy, the concern goes on, and whether for war or for railways, for new armaments or new ships, there is always the resource of a new loan which, if objected to at Berlin, is looked at in Paris or elsewhere. How long is this to continue ? Will it last indefinitely, or will there be a great liquidation at which the world will stand amazed, and a little amused ? No one can venture to prophecy ; but the inquirer will find a good deal of useful information as to the hand to mouth system on which Russia goes on her way in a very interesting book just written by Stepniak on "The Russian Peasantry" who are the basis on which the whole public of Russian Imperialism rests. The writer is one of the most vigorous and uncompromising foes of the great despotism which weighs on Russia, but he writes of the agrarian question with great impartiality. He does full justice to the patriotism and disinterestedness of the Government in the emancipation of the serfs. While he shows that as carried into effect that great measure has rendered the position of the Russian peasantry in many respects worse than it was in the time of serfdom, he acknowledges that the moral effect of the policy has been good, and that the measure was right and just in itself. But he affirms that it is a sad and undeniable fact that it has wrought great havoc, which those who introduced it did not foresee. For us in India, whereas in Russia the great bulk of the population subsists by the cultivation of the soil, it is of interest to note what perils may lurk in even the best meant projects for remodelling the traditional tenure where the land is the main if not the sole support of the people dwelling on it. In Russia eighty-two per cent. of the population live by agriculture so that sixty-three millions of souls in European Russia, without counting the inhabitants of Finland and Poland, depend on the harvests. The agricultural class, that of the Moujiks, bears the whole weight of the State, and in forecasting the future of Russia it is necessary to understand exactly their present condition, modified as it has been not altogether for the better, by the emancipation of the serfs in 1861-6. Underlying the whole Russian polity even during the period of serfdom is the popular conception that the land is like the sea—it is not the property of an individual but that everyone has a right to use it and get his living out of it so long as he makes use of it, and no longer. User is the only right which the born Russian regards as of any importance whatever, and it is a right which in his view transcends that of the enjoyment of personal freedom. If the husbandman discontinues the cultivation of his holding, he is regarded as having no more right to it than a fisher to that part of the sea in which he has fished, or the shepherd to the plain over which his flock has once passed.

This is a Slavonic idea, which is found in Bulgaria, and survives in those Slavic territories which are under the rule of the Turk, though it has become more or less obliterated in those provinces which have fallen under the yoke of nations which have accepted western feudal notions. The Balkan Slavs recognise no right of property in uncultivated land. The right comes from cultivation only, and even a tenant who has cultivated another's land for ten years without interruption becomes the proprietor of it and ceases to pay rent, the payments made being regarded as the equivalent of the previous holder's claims. This is a very advanced form of tenant right, the operation of which would settle by a self-acting process one of the most formidable problems which statesmen have before them in Ireland doing away with any necessity for asking the British taxpayer to become security for £200,000,000 to pay out the landlords. It is the very antithesis of the doctrine of the law courts that a certain number of years' occupation wipes out the tenant's claim to compensation for improvements. In Russia until Peter the Great became inoculated with ideas borrowed from Western nations Government and people alike regarded the idea of "property" in land as they would have regarded an assertion that there could be property in the air or in sunlight. But the right of temporary possession was recognised in the actual tiller of the soil, in the hunter and in the fisher. This idea has survived the transformation of the husbandmen into serfs, who had a habit of saying to their lords "We are yours, but the land is ours !" When emancipation was spoken of the peasants believed firmly that they were to have the land, and that the Emperor would pay the nobles as he did his generals. The peasants held that the nobles had no right to the land as they did not cultivate it. It was the Czar's business to compensate them for any loss they might sustain by being deprived of the right to claim the labour of their serfs. This right had come to mean that every serf had three days to labour on his own ground, and three days to labour for the lord, with Sundays and holidays for himself. If any spendthrift noble insisted upon the serf working for him the six days of the week and the Sundays, he was in his legal right ; but this would be equivalent to working a horse day and night and keeping it without food. As a matter of self-interest few nobles were so foolish as to work their serfs to death. When the Government decided on the emancipation of the serfs it was intended that the Mir or village should get as much land as was customary under the old system ; enough to provide the peasant and his family with food and to pay his taxes. Every member of the village community was to be enabled to live and thrive and to pay his taxes. The class of nobles were still to enjoy the possession of large estates which they would work by the paid labour of the small proprietors, who would still as before have sufficient land to cultivate with the help of their families during three days in the week. The other three days would be available for work on the Lords' demesnes. This was a well intentioned endeavour to combine the good points of the two western systems—that of large landed estates in the hands of a wealthy aristocracy, and a considerable population of small landed proprietors who would for wages work some days a week for the estated squires. It was an attempt to solve a problem which has not yet been solved anywhere in Western Europe—an effort to work side by side two divergent and antagonistic systems. The result was not what was expected. The Russian peasant proprietors found that emancipation had deprived them of what was good under the system which gave the nobles a personal interest in their well-being, while it did not make them the proprietors of the soil. They had to support themselves and pay their taxes ; they had land enough as before to occupy three days of their time ; if they worked the other three days they got wages ; but if they were refused work where were then the wages to come from ? The work and wages together would only yield them a living, and pay the ever increasing taxes for which they had to provide. When the nobles declined to employ them they must either refuse to pay the taxes and be imprisoned and flogged, or they must go without sufficient food for themselves and their children, or see their cattle die.

Something had to be done, and the Government went in largely for the construction of railways to open up the country. A system of banks on a scale formerly unknown was organised to enable new land to be opened up and worked, so as to find employment for the Moujiks. The railways, at first made by the State, were then constructed under the system of guarantees which involved the payment of interest amounting to 46,000,000 roubles a year. The railways on the whole are profitable, though some of the lines do not pay, and large sums have been written off as loss. The chief passenger traffic is that of the Moujiks, who go to distant fields to sow in the spring and return after harvest. The fluctuations of the seasons operate cruelly on the peasantry, who have to depend on these distant excursions for the means of eking out their living. If the harvest be not very good the cost of cutting it is so great that it is often allowed to rot on the ground, and the Moujiks get no harvest work. If on the other hand the harvest be large the Moujiks find they can earn more by saving their own harvests than by working for others in distant parts. The alternations affect the large and the small landed proprietors equally, and place them both in the hands of money-lenders compared to whom the Indian soucar is a very moderate man indeed. Instances are given from cases before the courts in which for an advance of six thousand rupees—of which two thousand were actually repaid—the penalties incurred for the delay in payment of the balance was thirty thousand rupees. A clergyman lent seven thousand rupees to a village ; the interest exacted was at the rate of two hundred and fifty per cent. per annum. The villages are being engulphed in debt, the communal system making it easy for the usurers to obtain good security for sums advanced at high interest with preposterous penalties for delay in payment. The Government makes matters worse by issuing more and more paper money as harvest time approaches ; this enables the buyers to tempt the peasants to sell the corn needed for the subsistence of their families for money which they find to their surprise has no longer the value they calculated on. But the outgoing of the produce enables the State to pay the foreigner when the coupons on the debt fall due. The Russian cultivator pays and starves ; the quantity of his food diminishes and its quality deteriorates ; disease and mortality increase. But the credit of Russia on the European bourses is good. How long will this system last ? Stepniak predicts that the Russian peasant will one day take the matter in hand and settle it once for all in his own way. He is a Socialist by instinct and tradition. State Socialism may be expected to take form and body in Russia before the Western nations are driven to that last resource of desperate populations by the weight of burdens which are growing too heavy to be borne.

THE grievance of our correspondent "M. E." is one which would doubtless be endorsed by the majority of those who use the B. B. and C. I. Railway for their daily journeyings between Bombay and the suburban stations. The "ignorant impatience of taxation" is a weakness to which all of us are subject, and it extends to every new claim that may be made upon our pockets, whether in the form of income tax or of an increased charge for railway tickets. The Railway Company, however, have not yet spoken on the subject, and it is quite possible that when their side of the case is put before the public the complainants against the increased season ticket rates will see that it was not with a deliberate intention to put a new tax upon their passengers that the Company resolved upon bringing a new scale of charges into operation next month. Our correspondent puts the passengers' side of the case as strongly as it can be put, though he seems to be in error on one important point. The enhanced rates do not, as he thinks, apply to the monthly tickets, which will remain as at present ; it is only the quarterly and half-yearly tickets the cost of which is to be increased. The student, it is true, will cease at eighteen years of age to enjoy the privilege of a half-fare, which is one of the concessions made on railways in England to young persons between the ages of three and twelve. A large proportion of the student class are very big boys indeed : they take up as much room and they weigh as much as men whose college days are over, and those of them who have lately claimed for the graduate of a day's standing an equality in University government with their seniors ought to be thankful if so ostentatious a badge of adolescence as the half fare is taken from them. The B. B. and C. I., we hope, will not be accused of being hostile to learning because they have decided to base their fares on age and size rather than on status. Their case, we suppose, is a very simple one. They carry passengers in order to make a profit, and if they can prove that they cannot do this while maintaining the present very low rates for the local season traffic we cannot, even on the back of so urgent a protest as that which we publish today, say that they are altogether amiss. That the season ticket passenger does meet with singularly generous treatment at the hands of the Company we showed some months ago. The average sum which they get for carrying a passenger one mile, on the suburban traffic, excluding season tickets, is a little under two pies and three quarters ; for the season ticket-holders running between Colaba and Virar it is just over half a pie a mile, and the average cost of carrying passengers was estimated last year at pie 1·45 per head per mile. There is no sympathy in figures, and we are afraid that against the sum in subtraction, with a minus quantity for remainder, which these suggest the forcible domestic reasons which "M. E." alleges are not of much avail. The case for increase, indeed, would seem even stronger than it here is if allowance were made for the extra cost of working the suburban traffic, with the higher wages of guards and drivers, and the greater consumption of coal necessitated by frequent stoppages. Whether the Company can meet their discontented passengers by reducing the number of local trains is a question which our correspondent opens up for discussion. There are times in the day when the trains seem to run almost as much for pleasure as for profit, and the Company may possibly find reasons for concluding that a service almost as frequent as that of some of the London suburban lines is rather too generous for Bombay. They may, on the other hand, find a reason for leaving things as they are in the certainty that if they were to attempt to economise in that direction they would be told next day that they were dealing shabbily with the public.

CAPTAIN E. C. KELLIE, Wing Commander, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted one year's leave on private affairs.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted by the Secretary of State to Colonel C. J. S. Cahill, Colonel M. M. Carpendale, Colonel Ducat, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, Lieutenant C. H. G. Heyman, and Lieutenant A. E. S. Searle.

MR. P. BONNENBLUST has been recognised as Supernumerary Consular Agent for Russia at Aden, and M. de Bailhon as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

MR. E. GRAY, C.S., has been granted five months' extension of furlough.

THE Commissioner of Police has issued an order forbidding Ganpathi processions in the streets of Bombay between sunrise and midnight on Monday next, the Mohorrum day.

LIEUTENANT F. J. S. LOWRY, wing officer of the 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

THE services of Surgeon H. Adey, Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT HENRY COTTON WAY and Lieutenant Arthur William Forbes, have been promoted to be Captains.

DR. POLLEN has taken charge of the office of Collector at Broach, in succession to Mr. T. D. Mackenzie.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—I saw lately in your paper a letter commenting upon the Portuguese rule in Goa, and asking John Bull to relieve the people from the Portuguese yoke. I should like to commend to the public attention how the present Governor-General is treated and how the press exercises its liberty. A party hostile to Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho, the Governor-General of Goa, has been raising earth and heaven to dislodge him from his post. The newspapers belonging to this faction have tried their best to discredit his administration, by calling him names, holding him up to public ridicule, and misrepresenting even his good acts. Then a representation was got up representing him as unfit for the post he occupies, and asking for his substitution by somebody more competent. All these weapons do not appear to have been successful. So a Bi-Monthly paper has been started, and from its contents it is obvious that it has the sole object of driving the poor Governor-General to desperation by maligning him and heaping upon his devoted head the vilest abuse that any paper can be guilty of. This new journal appeared about three months since under the name of *Farpas*, and, probably dissatisfied with its own prowess has changed itself into *A Aguia* (An Eagle) with the likely object of pecking at his Excellency and then disappearing into space. A few samples called at random will give a pretty fair idea how this new "civilizing Agent" has been fulfilling its Mission towards the Governor-General. It asks whether the Goans are such barbarians that they should have a camel sent them as Governor ? Is Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho, whom any person can catch by the ear to govern Goa ? "Brutes and charlatans," like Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho, could have been sent here only by a nation bankrupt and without dignity like Portugal. The Governor-General receives many other titles of donkey, imbecile, beast, barber, &c., and is recommended to handle a razor and work with it ; for *A Aguia* says nature has created him only for a barber, and in this profession he perhaps may be successful. It calls him the "Governor of razors."

THE death is announced of Captain F. A. S. Blackmore, at his residence, 14, Kensington Park-road, London. Captain Blackmore was for fifteen years marine surveyor for Messrs. Remington and Co., having formerly been connected with the P. and O. General S. N., and British India Steam Ship Companies.

THE *Hindu Patriot* calls attention in the following terms to the physical deterioration that is coming over the Hindu race :—The havoc that has been of late caused in the ranks of the educated Hindu community of Bengal by diabetes, has invested that fell disease with a peculiar importance. Our climate, our food, our daily avocations are all against us. They make the course of our life sedentary in the extreme. And the evil is on the increase. The well-to-do among our ancestors were mostly given to horse exercise, and walking and wrestling were favourite pastimes among all classes. Seventy years ago, there were few rich men under fifty years of age in Calcutta who did not take their constitutional on horse back. A friend at our elbow tells us that when five-and-twenty years old he purchased a large thorough-bred English stallion which made him kiss the ground several times. The matter came to the knowledge of his septagenarian father, who said : "that lad must be very lax not to be able to keep his seat on a horse. Let the horse be brought to me, and I shall see if the animal be really a vicious one." The horse was accordingly sent to him, and he rode it hard for a week, and returned it, saying that "it was, but for a little neighing, a pleasant hack to ride, as tame as a lamb." None of his descendants now can follow his example. And what is true of his descendants is true of the scions of those Hindu gentlemen who rode with him. One may now walk the streets of the Northren division of the town for a fortnight without seeing a Hindu gentleman rider out. Wrestling grounds are also quite as rare. And while exercise is all but tabbooed intellectual occupation is greatly on the increase, and the two circumstances contribute greatly to the increase of the disease, which, for a general remark may be said to be all but incurable.

THERE seems to be hardly any term to the life of a phonograph (writes a London correspondent). I heard some cornet-playing yesterday, originally given out in America, which has been repeated in England more than a thousand times, and all the notes are still as distinct and clear as ever. The sensitiveness of the phonograph is also very extraordinary. It was taken to the Crystal Palace for the Handel Festival, and it registered the perfect roar of Niagara which arose from the movements of the multitude. Through this roar comes in curious distinctness the sound of the band and the voice of the chorus. Mr. Edison's secret lies mainly in the construction of his diaphragm. He uses two. To one is attached the needle which makes the record. It is the recording angel. To the other, more sensitive, is attached a pointer not much thicker than a hair, but strong enough to cause vibrations in the diaphragm, and to send forth thereby the sound to the ear. I hear that Mr. Edison has abandoned, for the present at all events, his wax cylinders. They had failed to go safely across the Atlantic. Curious people handled them and spoilt them. Mr. Edison is now at work preparing a new recording substance. At the same time he is also inventing a battery warranted to work ten hours, and recording the time during which it has been used. The wonderful invention is approaching, but has not yet reached absolute perfection.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Sir Charles Warren denies the rumour that he intends resigning the Chief Commissionership of the London police for a post at the Cape.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, SEPT. 12.

The Emperor William will arrive in Vienna on 4th October and in Rome on the 11th October.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE D'AOSTA.

TURIN, SEPT. 12.

The marriage of the Duke D'Aosta with his niece, Princess Marie Letitia Bonaparte, was solemnised here to-day with considerable pageant.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, SEPT. 12.

General Boulanger has arrived at Christiania, where he has gone on a pleasure tour.

THE PORTE AND ITALY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12.

Owing to Signor Crispi citing Article X of the Suez Canal Convention in support of Italian action at Massowah, the Porte insists on appending to the Convention a declaration explaining the Article, otherwise the Sultan will not ratify the Convention.

SURRENDER OF KATHIAWAR OUTLAWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, SEPT. 13.

The Junagadh State has just rendered important assistance in the putting down of dacoity in Kathiawar.

By the instructions of his Highness the Nawab, the Wazir Bahudinbhai has taken active measures to bring about a surrender of some of the outlaws who have lately disturbed the peace of some of the Kathiawar States, and the result has been that on the night of the 11th instant three of the Gondal bahirwattias, including the ringleader, Puna, laid down their arms before the Wazir, and surrendered.

It is believed that this will have a very salutary effect upon the state of affairs in this part of the province.

BENCH AND BAR IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 12.

The rule against Mr. Moylan, barrister, calling on him to show cause why he should not be disbarred from the Burma courts for having imputed partiality against the court towards Mr. Lowis, another advocate, and aggravating the offence by denying that he had made any statement, thereby calling in question the authenticity of the court's record, came on for argument to-day.

The defendant's counsel, in the course of his speech, forcibly commented on the fact that the note alleged to have been made by the court at the time the objectionable remarks were uttered, and claiming to be part of the records, was written in different ink and on different paper from that of the other portion of the record, of which a copy was furnished to Mr. Moylan on the same day. Both defendant's counsel commented in indignant terms on the charge of falsehood made by the Recorder against the defendant, merely because he had not recollected three or four days after the words were made use of, while, as the Recorder averred, Mr. Moylan was in a state of great passion. Regarding Mr. Moylan's charge against Mr. Lowis of claiming intimacy with the Recorder, he would waive his plea of privilege, and be prepared to support it with evidence in open court should Mr. Lowis take action. Affidavits were filed by two persons, one of them the Superintendent of the Irrawady Flotilla Company's work, stating that, though in court the whole of the time, and carefully noting the case Mr. Moylan was conducting, they never heard the objectionable remarks.

The *Rangoon Gazette* contempt case was heard yesterday, when, although counsel said the defendant was willing to apologise for commenting on a case *sub judice*, but which was believed at the time to be closed by Mr. Moylan's apology, he would, on public grounds, dispute the Recorder's jurisdiction. Counsel adduced overwhelming proof that the Recorder's court, not being a superior court of record, could not commit for contempt. To-day it was intimated in the Additional Recorder's court that the *Rangoon Gazette* had been guilty again of contempt in publishing a report of the incident at the sitting of the criminal sessions yesterday, when it was alleged that the Judge had shown forgetfulness of certain witness's evidence, to the surprise of counsel on both sides and of the jury. The Recorder, it was alleged, dealt with a slight inaccuracy in the report as a wilful perversion of the facts, and a junior barrister, who furnished the report, was severely lectured on his conduct.

KASHMIR AND THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

The Kashmir Durbar, says the *Pioneer*, furnishes a force of a thousand men to watch the frontier near Khagan during the progress of the Black Mountain expedition.

COLONEL MARSHALL.

Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to the Nizam, leaves Simla for Hyderabad on Saturday. The terms upon which he rejoins are still under discussion.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The Chaplains for the Hazara Field Force are the Revs. H. W. Griffiths and Fr. St. Van Mansfield. Captain Goold Adams will have the following officers under him to conduct the signalling :—Captain Bairnsfather and Lieutenant F. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieutenant Minchin, Bombay Staff Corps ; and Lieutenant Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Brigadier-General Stewart will not accompany the Kabul Mission.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR CAWNPORE.

At a meeting of the representatives of all the leading commercial concerns in Cawnpore held on Wednesday evening the formation of a Chamber of Commerce was unanimously agreed on ; it was also decided that other towns in Upper India should be invited to join the Association.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference has finished the reconsideration of the rules on the interchange of rolling stock passed at the 1882 Conference, and has adopted some of the rules passed at the Traffic Conference of 1884. To-day the Conference had before the draft of the Railway Bill, the Secretary of the Legislative Department being present.

AFFAIRS IN CABUL.

News has been received from the Amir, dated the 9th instant, stating that the Kamard Fort, which was held by 700 of the rebels, has been captured by Nizam-ud-Din, and that several officers have been taken prisoners along with the garrison, and are being sent to Kabul. Ishak is at Khanabad, and is unable to move from there.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

The court was again crowded to-day to hear Mr. Grant's address on behalf of Kunjen Menon. He concluded at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Wedderburn addressed the court on behalf of the second prisoner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Kurrachee *via* Marseilles this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 12.

The Hall line steamer Kirby Hall left here to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

The Clan line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. No. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SEPT. 13.

The Italian mail steamer Deo Balduino left here for Bombay this morning at 6 a.m.

PENANG, SEPT. 13.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

The French mail steamer Yangtse, from Aden, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	73
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 12.

10 p.m.	77·7

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·3

THE wedding dress of the Princess Lætitia Bonaparte, who was on Wednesday married to her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, was of white *moire*, in the style of the First Empire, and ornamented with silver embroidery and festoons of orange blossoms. The Princess wore on her wedding day a splendid diadem of diamonds. The long bridal veil of *moire* was embroidered with 360 silver bees and 160 eagles, the emblems of the House of Bonaparte.

THE discussion in the London Press on marriage is bringing out some candid confessions. A lady, who signs herself "One who has Tried Both," thus relates her experience of what M. Zola calls *collage*, and of marriage :—

"Ten years ago I was an orphan with a small income—that is to say, enough to maintain me—and was engaged to a doctor much older than myself. He was a man of high intellect, but held peculiar views on some subjects, and among others matrimony. He thought it a monstrous thing that a man and woman should be joined together for life in a practically indissoluble union, no matter how unsuitable their temperaments should prove to each other. He tried to show me that we should be quite as faithful and quite as happy in a union not legalised by marriage. He proposed that the nature of our tie should be a secret between ourselves, but that I should be known as his wife, and should have the same honour and respect shown me as if we were really married. I was only twenty, and had no real friends to consult, and although I resisted strongly at first, eventually he convinced me that it would prove for our ultimate happiness. So I consented, and we commenced life together. All went smoothly. He had managed so well that no one ever suspected that our union was different from what it seemed ; and, in fact, the secret has never come out to this day. Now for the failure. I was an attractive woman, and we went into society a good deal. But we were neither of us happy, and this was the reason : he could not bear another man to look at me, and I grudged every hour he spent in the society of other women. You see we were neither sure of the other, and life became a misery because we loved each other so much, and feared to be separated, as there was no binding tie. Fortunately we had no children ; but when we had lived together for five years he proposed that we should be married, to which, you may be sure, I was only too glad to assent. We have both been happier since, and, in our case at least, marriage has not been a failure. But let me warn "Loto" and other girls that my case is one in a thousand, for very few men would propose to marry a woman after living with her for five years. If he had tired of me, as so many men do of women, how utterly forlorn would now be my condition."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator* writes :—I think this is the best historical essay that has ever been produced by the mind of a muddled schoolboy of thirteen. "The Massacre of Glencow," asserts this writer, "was that Robert Clive an idle boy when he was at home, but he was sent as a clerk in one of the ships of the company, one day one certain nabob the greatest one in India made an attack on the little village of Glencow he got the whole city of people and shut them up in a little place called the Blackhole they got so squashed that only twenty-one remained on the following morning so Clive went with a small army in thunder and lightning and fought the nabob and beat him for his cruel deed."

IT will be news to many people to learn, on the authority of an American paper, that Bahrein, an island in the Persian Gulf, has been grabbed by England, in spite of energetic protests from Persia and Turkey, both countries claiming it and threatening to send an expedition to occupy the place. The Porte, it is alleged, did send down a man-of-war, but a British gun boat interviewed and overawed the visitors, and Bahrein is to be made a British coaling station and naval depot.

A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY IN GOA.

A REPORT comes from Parra (Goa) of murders and suicide which has produced a great sensation. There was a misunderstanding between two brothers, one of whom lost his temper, and laying hold of a gun discharged a shot and wounded the brother. The wounded man, accompanied by his brother-in-law, repaired to Mapuca ; and the administrator and the judge were informed of the occurrence. Both officials, with a guard of six soldiers and a corporal, directed themselves to the spot, preceded by the brother-in-law. In the meantime the aggressor, Jose Ignacio Fanta, taking with him a two-barrelled gun and ammunition, concealed himself on the road whence the guard for his arrest was to pass, and when the brother-in-law came near he shot him dead on the spot. Then he aimed at the guard, wounding two soldiers and the corporal, and the remainder ran away for their lives. A new guard of eighteen men was sent for, and when they arrived on the spot, accompanied by two officials, the aggressor took refuge in his house and barred the doors, threatening to shoot every one who ventured to approach within gun shot. Attempts were made to force open the doors, but an occasional shot disheartened the persons engaged in this dangerous occupation, and further proceedings were stopped. An old woman of the neighbourhood, who thought she could pacify the man, came close to the door, but before she could speak she received a bullet and was dead. The besieging force was reinforced with fifteen men, and it was thought necessary to make an assault and raze the house to the ground. Any attempt to remove the tiles was greeted with a shot. At last the supply of shot and powder was exhausted, and a last shot was heard, after which there was dead silence. The doors were forced open, and the man was found dead with the gun on his breast, having shot himself through the brain.

SEASON TICKET RATES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has hitherto been known to appreciate the comforts and conveniences of its travelling constituents and, at the same time, to consult their pockets ; but latterly it seems to have got tired of the praises sounded in its honour on all sides, and has just taken the first step towards earning a reputation of a different character. Three years ago, on the representation of a large body of its passengers, the company saw its way to reduce its monthly and quarterly charges for season tickets, with the happy results that the line was increasingly availed of by the public, villages in Salsette, hitherto neglected, came into notice, city dwellers transferred themselves to suburban quarters, and, while bringing prosperity all round, the company's moderation of policy did not fail to bring it additional profits. Witness, for instance, the improvement and reconstruction of the Mahaluxmee Station, the addition of the Elphinstone Road and Santa Cauz Stations, and last, but not least, the rearing up of the splendid edifice now near completion at the northern end of their suburban line—the Bandora Station. Three years ago, the company saw no want of station accommodation at Mahaluxmee, Elphinstone Road, Bandora, and Santa Cruz, and yet, while, on the one hand, spending lakhs on these works and thus showing its willingness to attest to its own prosperous traffic and encouraging city inhabitants to remove their residences to the country at the expense of thousands of rupees on new buildings, it has now, on the other hand, as if terrified at the grand results of its own considerate policy, suddenly resolved in an evil moment to kick all these good results off and to prevent their further development. A blow of the goose-quill has decided upon an enhancement of season ticket fares, which in these days of competition and cheapness cannot but be fitly described as an unwise step on the company's own behalf, and highly injurious to the interests of thousands of people who, on the good faith of the company's hitherto discreet and business-like management, have torn themselves from relations and societies, from pleasures and associations of the city, and become permanent residents in the country.

To show the effect of the increase, I would take the new tariff between Church Gate Street and Andheri Stations. The change means nothing more or less than raising at one stroke the charges for season tickets by the double rule of three, *i.e.*, first raising the monthly rates, and then raising the proportion of the quarterly to monthly rates by an addition of 25 per cent., which works out to nearly 40 per cent. An Andheri pass, now worth Rs. 16 per quarter, or Rs 8 per month, will in future be worth Rs. 23-8 per quarter or Rs. 9-6 per month, thus adding Rs. 7-8 on Rs. 16, or in other words, 47 per cent. in all, on the original price. When you add to this, that students hitherto paying half fares, irrespective of their ages, are going to be charged *full rates*, whether they are students or not, at the age of eighteen, you may well imagine the extra and sudden burden upon a considerable number of families with boys and girls studying in Bombay, that have taken up their residences in the suburbs on the strength of the idea that the company is seeking to open up new quarters for the development of their traffic and indirectly bringing prosperity and comforts to the people. If a family man, with sons and daughters attending Bombay schools, has hitherto been spending on his and their passes Rs. 200 a year, he must, from the 1st of October next, make up his mind to part with Rs. 300 for the luxury of travelling by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This is certainly a big bound, but the company apparently must have considered it a trifling one. It could not evidently have counted upon the evil consequences to itself of its own unwary step. It has evidently listened to the dictates of a newly-inaugurated policy, ignoring the not-inaudible murmurs of its passengers, for the step adopted had long been reported as in contemplation. It is to be hoped that the murmurs among the passengers against the heavy increase of rates will take the shape of a formal and well-considered representation to the company, which may result in the timely abandonment of the company's false step.

I cannot help suggesting to the company that it should seek economy, instead of augmentation of the existing rates, if the present local service of trains does not pay. Bombay is not London. The days for eighty local trains per diem are yet far off, before such a service can pay, and when those days should come, they should not even then be followed by higher rates but lower ones. Why not knock off a third of the present number of trains ; why not even a half of it, and keep the current rates for passes intact? The company should not play fast and loose, raising the number of trains unnecessarily and unasked for, and then raising the scale of fares, because empty trains running backwards and forwards do not pay. How can they pay? All businessmen will agree that that is wrong in principle. If you have a pressure of traffic, it argues in favour of a reduction of rates. If profits are slow in coming, what argument can be stronger in favour of an abolition of the non-paying trains? I daresay not one out of a hundred passengers would say that he requires every day forty trains from Colaba and forty from Bandora. Where is the use of the *half-hourly* trains between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and of the *three trains per hour* between 3 and 5 p.m.? The proposed enhancements in the present rates will frustrate, not to fulfil, the object in view, because traffic, instead of being augmented, will be rather killed, development of the suburban places will be checked, and educational progress greatly hindered. The G. I. P. line, in many respects, notoriously behind the B. B. & C. I. one, is in several respects truly liberal-minded, inasmuch as *both students and teachers are alike* allowed to travel at *half-charge* on the G. I. P. system.

M. E.

THE ARMS ACT IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—However stringent may be the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, I think, rightly or wrongly, that it is a sheer injustice and hardship to refuse applications of respectable and well-conducted persons, who want licenses for legalising the retention and use of fire-arms for the protection of crops and plantations from the destruction of wild animals.

A farmer-proprietor of this district, requiring a gun for the protection of his crops, applied to the local magistrate for a license, but his application was refused. In his subsequent communications he earnestly represented the hardness of his case. Up to this day the license has not been granted. More than a dozen representations have been sent in on the subject. The applicant prayed in the course of his solicitations that if there be any objections to his request being complied with he might be favoured with the nature of those objections.

As much inconvenience and hardships are being experienced by farmers and other persons by being refused permission to use fire-arms, I am humbly of opinion that it would be worth while for the Bombay Presidency Association to make a representation on the subject of this grievance to Government, who might be graciously pleased to issue some definite orders, couched in more liberal terms in respect of the working of the Indian Arms Act.

Salsette, Sept. 12. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

THIS morning the proceedings opened with the further examination of Mr. Crawford, which was delayed some minutes owing to the late arrival of the prosecution. Dabir was immediately called and caused to confront Mr. Crawford, who in reply to Mr. Branson said he had never seen Dabir before. The inward and outward registers, which had formed the subject of questions yesterday, were then handed to witness, who identified them as being the "S. R. inward and outward registers for 1887 and 1888." In the "inward register" for 1888 he found that there were only six entries altogether—and of these two had been scored out. The 1888 book contained no entry of the petition about Sindekar. The register ought to contain entries of all communications received by him while on tour. "And had you only six documents while on tour?" asked Mr. Branson. "Six hundred, possibly thousands," was the reply. In the 1887 register there was mention of at least twenty petitions within two or three pages. Mr. Branson then asked Mr. Crawford questions as to his acquaintance with Hanmantrao. He said he first became acquainted with him in 1883 in a town in Bijapore. He went there as there had been a flood ; he had organised a fund in Bombay for the relief of the sufferers, and went to see the works. It was there that he made Hanmantrao's acquaintance. His village Balkhundi was close by. It could not be called a *jaghir*. He was one of the prominent local men there, and witness had known a relative of his—his uncle or grandfather who was a distinguished Government servant. He was favourably impressed with Hanmantrao when he first saw him. When accused came to Poona to prosecute his studies, he called on witness ; it was two and a quarter or two and a half years ago. After this he became more intimate with the man, and employed him. "How came you to employ him at all?" asked Mr. Branson. Mr. Crawford then made the following statement. "I was, as is notorious, in debt. I gathered from Hanmantrao that he had transactions or connection with Marwarries and other local money-lenders, and I employed him as my broker, to treat with them. He used to arrange loans with them, and receive from me the moneys paid in instalments." "Frequently?" "Yes, frequently." "And used he in the course of these transactions constantly to visit you in your house?" "Yes." "Did you ever borrow any money from the accused himself?" "Never." "Did you ever employ him except in this way to negociate loans?" "In no other way in money matters, except to negociate loans." "Is there the slightest foundation for the statement that you ever employed him to receive bribes?" "Never, it is an infamous lie." "Never on any single occasion?" "Never." "Besides having employed him as to these loans was there any other matter in which you employed him recently?" "Yes." "Then tell the court the circumstances. I had in my office Babaji Gangadhar Sathe as my native assistant ; I never liked him, and towards the end of 1887 or January 1888 I saw much in the official routine and the work that came from him to convince me that he was intriguing, if not worse. I received also numerous anonymous letters accusing him of systematic corruption in all the wattan and inam cases, for which he, as native assistant, was alone responsible. I could get no specific information from the office, where I knew that all from Pense downwards were afraid of him. I took an opportunity of sounding Hanmantrao on the subject as to what the meaning was. I knew he was associated with all sorts of officials from his position in Poona, and could probably get me information. He confirmed fully the suspicions that I had and the tenour of the anonymous letters ; but he told me that so long as Yadharao Sathe and Sathe were such close friends as they then were, nothing tangible could possibly be obtained. I told him to keep me informed, and I shortly afterwards went out on tour. "Now," said Mr. Branson, "I want to know all about the wattan and inam cases?" Witness then proceeded : "At Nsasik road I received an anonymous letter, but before this B. G. Sathe had gone into Poona for some native holidays,—and this letter told me there was a great row and a split in the office, and that B. G. Sathe and Yadharao Sathe were at daggers drawn. On this I left my camp standing at Nassik Road and came into Poona. I could find out nothing very particular at the office. Pense never told me anything, but Hanmantrao told me on my pressing him that Yadharao Sathe would probably now split. I sent thereupon for Yadharao, and he came with Hanmantrao and told me that their had been a row, and all about B. G. Sathe and his connection with most of the wattan cases which passed through the office. He told me of B. G. Sathe's overbearing and insolent demeanour in the office and his debauchery out of it. He mentioned two or three wattan and inam cases especially, and told me there was hardly anything that went through the office on which B. G. Sathe did not levy toll. He also told me that there were two persons—one of them, Bulwant Nursing Joge, now mamlatdar at Igatpura, and the other a karkoon at Koregaon, who had documentary evidence against B. G. Sathe, but they would only produce it if assured that proceedings would be taken against Sathe." The whole of this, said witness, was told him by Yadharao Sathe about the end of April. After this he considered the matter and issued an office order, which directed first of all that all the cases then in my own house should be sent back to the office after a list had been made of them. Yadharao Sathe made out that list, and took the bundle away with him. "I then directed that Sathe should send me no more cases unless I sent for them, and that three lists should be prepared of all these Maratha cases in the native assistant's office. First a list of all the remaining old wattan cases left undisposed of when the special officer Baput left the office ; second, a list of all current cases in B. G. Sathe's time ; and a third list compiled from these two showing which of these Mr. Sathe had ready in the office for disposal. I ordered that these three lists should be sent with the daily papers every Saturday evening." In this way witness explained he hoped to check Sathe, "to bring him to book and prevent him from smuggling cases through day by day as he had been in the habit of doing." This, said Mr. Crawford, went on for some time, when in the beginning of June "I received from Government a printed resolution which indicated a complete change of policy with reference to these wattan cases. Whereas Government for years past had not only been receiving and disposing of all kinds of cases, without remark, whereas Government had also through the Secretariat and the Oriental Translator particularly received petitions reviving old cases, and had directed inquiries to be made in regard to them without reference either to the Commissioner or Collector—they suddenly turned round, and in a succession of Government resolutions refused to reconsider or re-open these cases to which the resolution referred. The whole of these cases were done by Sathe and written by him, and the recommendations to Government furnished by him. We had hardly received these resolutions when a reference came from the Secretariat on a petition made, I think, through the Oriental Translator." Mr. Jardine here remarked that there was a great deal of comment on the conduct of Government, and he hoped that if the other side relied on these documents they would be put in. Mr. Branson said he had no intention to reflect on Government, but Mr. Crawford said that the documents had been "made away" with in the office of the Central Division. Mr. Jardine here remarked that he would object to any further evidence of this kind unless the documents were put in. Witness then proceeding to answer Mr. Branson's questions said that he received a letter from B. G. Sathe, which he answered, and had made every effort to get that letter produced, but had not succeeded. "And into whose hands was that letter last traced, to your knowledge," asked Mr. Branson, to which witness replied : "To Pense's, to my knowledge." After this witness said he had directed Sathe to take every wattan case to his house, Hanmantrao going with him. He sent for Hanmantrao and two clerks, and Yadharao and accused and himself went steadily through them. Yadharao specially pointed out the cases in which they said he was corruptly interested, and witness simply went through the whole of them and following Government lines, rejected every single case and every single recommendation of his ; "in fact, in every case then before me, and there was a great number—forty, I think. I gave an order in direct converse of Sathe's recommendation." "And how long did this take you?" "About two days." "And in no other way beyond what you have said have you had employed Hanmantrao?" "In no other way, and never anything further to do with office matters. He had certainly never prepared any drafts of appointments for his signature, and had never had anything to do with appointments made by him. To say otherwise was an abominable lie, and an infamous lie to say the mamlatdars who had been mentioned had been appointed through accused's influence." Mr. Crawford's examination concluded, and an adjournment of fifteen minutes was allowed before cross-examination began. Mr. Jardine anticipated that this process would occupy three hours. But directly the court re-assembled, Mr. Branson put a few additional questions to the witness. Then Mr. Jardine having first elicited the fact that one mamlatdar had been appointed contrary to the late Collector's recommendation and without consultation with the acting Collector, then directed his questions to the subject of his acquaintance with Hanmantrao, and the terms on which he acted for Mr. Crawford. Witness replied that he paid him nothing, he got his brokerage from the Marwaries. "How came you to appoint him your broker?" asked Mr. Jardine, and the reply was : "Because I was aware he was in position to know most people," and witness knew for a fact that he was connected with Colonel Stopford's affairs. Accused had nothing to gain from his assistance to witness in enquiring into the office disputes. He supposed he was prompted by personal animosity to Yadharao and personal friendship to himself. He denied having instructed Mr. Gangaram Bhow to repudiate on his behalf all connection with the accused jaghirdar. He never noticed the peculiarity about Dabir's appointment in the *Government Gazette*, in which the taluka of which he was head karkhoon was not specified. He did not doubt that he had properly described him when he dictated the order. The cross-examination was brisk, well-directed, and telling, and occupied the remainder of the afternoon ; all the details of the cases being searchingly enquired into. At half-past four o'clock Mr. Jardine in reply to the Magistrate intimated that he would not be able to conclude his cross-examination to-day, and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

Appended is a full report of the proceedings :—

MR. CRAWFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Arthur Crawford's examination by Mr. Branson was resumed to-day. Dabir was at the outset called and confronted with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Branson : Mr. Crawford, this is Dabir. Have you ever seen him?—Never in all my life:

Are these the inward and outward—I have just got them from Mr. Little—registers, which you spoke of yesterday for 1887 and 1888, namely, the "S. R.," or those that are kept on tour?—Yes.

Will you look at the inward register for 1888? Do you find that there are only six entries altogether?—There are six entries, of which two have been scored out.

Is there any mention in it of the petition which you received about Sindekar?—No.

Now ought not that register to contain all communications made to you, while on tour?—Yes, it ought to contain them all.

Had you only six communications made to you while your were on tour?—Probably, six hundred or a thousand.

And ought they all to have appeared there?—Yes all, except Government resolutions.

You see that in the inward register for 1887 there is a large number of petitions from Nagar, Satara and other districts entered as having been received?—Yes, I find in three four pages at last twenty petitions.

Just look at this inward register for 1888, and ought the first entry in it to correspond with the entry in the outward register?—Certainly, it ought ; but it does not appear there.

How many entries in the inward register for 1888 correspond with those on the outward register?—There are only two such entries. The reference "S. R. 13" entered in the inward register for 1888 does not appear in the outward register which begins with "S. R. 14."

Is that inward register complete?—Oh, most certainly not.

How long did your tour last?—Seven or eight weeks. It began, I think, at the end of February, and went on to the end of April, with one interval of about seven or eight days.

Must there then be another register besides this?—One thing is certain, and that is that there must have been thirteen other entries in the outward register for 1888. Nothing except entries 16 and 17 in the outward register has been written up in the inward register.

When did you first become acquainted with Hanmuntrao?—I think it was sometime in the fair weather of 1883.

Where was it?—To the best of my belief it was at a town in the Bijapore district.

Why did you go there?—I had been there in consequence of some floods there. I had organized a fund in Bombay and other places for the relief of the sufferers, and I went to see the relief works opened there, and it was here I made Hanmantrao's acquaintance.

Is his jaghir close by?—His village Balkundi is close by.

And was he one of the prominent local men there?—Yes.

Had you known his father or his grandfather?—Yes, his uncle or his grandfather who was a distinguished Government servant.

Were you favourably impressed with Hunmantrao when you made his acquaintance?—Yes.

Did he afterwards call on you at Poona, when he came here to prosecute his studies?—He did.

About when was that, do you remember?—I think it was two years and a quarter or two and a half years ago.

Did you become more intimate with him after he came to Poona?—Yes.

Did you employ him, and if so, Mr. Crawford, tell us all about it as fully and frankly as you can?—I wish to do so. I was, as is notorious, in debt, I gathered from Hanmantrao that he had transactions or connection with Marwadees and other money-lenders, and I employed him as my broker to treat with them. He used to arrange loans with them and receive from me moneys paid in instalments.

Frequently?—Yes, frequently.

And he used in the course of these transactions to constantly visit you in your house?—Yes.

Did you ever borrow any money from the accused himself?—Never.

Did you employ him in any way, except to negociate loans?—In no other way in money matters.

Is there the slightest foundation for the allegation that you employed him as your agent for receiving bribes?—It is absolutely false. It is an infamous lie, I never on any single occasion employed him to receive bribes for me.

Did you employ him in any other matter besides employing him as a broker to negociate loans?—Yes.

Will you tell, Mr. Crawford, as fully as you can the circumstances of such employment?—I had in my office a certain Balaji Gangadhar Sathe employed as my native assistant. I never liked him, and towards the end of 1887 or in January 1888 I saw much in the office routine and work that came from him to convince me that he was intriguing, if not worse. I received also numerous anonymous letters accusing him of systematic corruption in all *wuttan* and *inam* cases that passed through his hands for which he, as native assistant, was alone responsible, I could get no specific information from the office, where I knew that all, from Pense downwards, were afraid of him. I took an opportunity of sounding Hanmantrao on the subject as to what he knew. I knew his position in Poona ; he associated with all sorts of officials, and I thought he would probably get me information. He confirmed fully the suspicion that I had, and the tenor of the anonymous letters. But he told me that so long as Yadawrao Sathe and B. G. Sathe were such close friends as they then were, nothing could possibly be obtained. I told him to keep me informed, and I shortly afterwards went out on tour. While I was at Nassik Road, I received an anonymous letter. Just before that there had been a native holiday, and B. G. Sathe had taken leave from me and gone to Poona. That anonymous letter told me that there had been great row and split in the office, and that B. G. Sathe and Yadowrao Sathe were at daggers drawn. On this I left my camp standing at Nassik Road and came into Poona, I could find out nothing very particular in the office. Pense never told me anything, but Hanmantrao told me, on my pressing him, that Yadowrao Sathe would probably now split. I sent thereupon for Yadowrao, and he came with Hanmantrao, and he told me that there had been a row, and told me all about B. G. Sathe, and his connection with most of the *wuttan* cases that passed through the office. He told me of B. G. Sathe's overbearing and insolent demeanour in the office, and his debauchery out of it. He mentioned two or three *wuttan* and *inam* cases especially, and he told me that there was hardly anything that went through the office, on which Sathe did not levy toll. He also told me that there were two persons, one of them Balvant Narsingh Joge, now mamlatdar of Igatpuri, and the other a karkoon at Koregaon in the Satara district, who had conclusive documentary evidence against B. G. Sathe, and that they would only produce it, if assured that proceedings would be taken against Sathe. The whole of this was told me by Yadawrao Sathe about the end of April.

What did you do after you had heard this?—I issued an office order in which, first of all, I directed that a list should be made of all the cases in my private office and that they should be sent to the head office. Yadowrao Sathe made out that list and took the bundle away with him. I then directed that Sathe should send me no more cases unless I sent for them, and that three lists should be prepared of all these Maharata cases in the native assistant's office. First, a list of all the old *wuttan* cases left undisposed of when the special officer, Mr. Baput left the office ; the second, a list of all the current cases in B. G. Sathe's time ; and a third list to be compiled from these two, showing which of these Mr. Sathe had got ready in the office for disposal. I ordered that these three lists should be sent in with the day's papers, every Saturday evening. In this way I hoped to check Sathe to bring him to book, and to prevent him from smuggling cases through day by day, as he was in the habit of doing. This went on for some little time, till I think about the beginning of June, when I received from Government a printed resolution which indicated a complete change of policy with reference to *wuttan* cases. Whereas Government for years past had not only been receiving and disposing of without remarks all kinds of old cases, whereas Government had also through the Secretariat and the Oriental Translator particularly received petitions reviving old cases, and had directed inquiries to be made in regard to them without reference either to the Commissioner or Collector ; they suddenly turned round, and in a succession of Government resolutions they refused to reconsider or reopen any of those cases to which the resolutions referred.

Were the cases those with which Sathe had any thing to do?—Yes, they were prepared by Sathe, the draft recommendation to reverse the proceeding were written by Sathe. We had hardly received these resolutions, when a reference came from the Secretariat in a petition made, I think, through the Oriental Translator by some patel in the Khandeish district.

After you received these resolutions did you receive a letter from Balaji Gangadhar Sathe?—Yes.

What did you do in consequence of that letter?—I answered it on the letter itself.

And have you made every endeavour to get that letter produced?—I have.

Have you succeeded?—No.

Into whose hands, to your knowledge, was that letter last traced?—Into Mr Pense's hands.

After the receipt of this letter from Sathe, did you take any steps with reference to *wuttan* cases?—I did.

What were they?—I directed Yadowrao Sathe to bring every *wuttan* case in the office to my house, Hanmantrao going with him. I also sent for two clerks.

Did Hanmantrao come of his own accord, or did you send for him?—I had sent for him.

What did you do then?—I went steadily through them with Yadowrao and Hanmantrao, and they pointed out.—Yadowrao especially—a great number of cases in which Sathe was interested.

Interested in what way do you mean?—Interested corruptly they said.

What did you do then?—I then went through the whole of these cases, and then and there rejected each recommendation of Sathe for the revival of *wuttan* and *inam* cases. In fact, in every possible case, except of those of the most ordinary one. There were about forty of these cases. I gave an order direct in converse of Sathe's draft recommendations or orders.

How long did it take you to go through these cases?—About two days, including the writing.

When was this?—It was, I think, about the 23rd 24th June. I say the last day was 24th June, because on the 25th I took all the principal recommendations and drafts in Sathe's handwriting to Mr. Nugent, the Chief Secretary.

With the exception of what you told us about your employment of Hanmantrao have you employed him in any other way whatever?—No, none.

Has he never had anything whatever to do with your office matters with the exception of what you have mentioned?—Nothing whatever.

Has he never prepared any drafts for any appointments for your signature?—No, never.

Had he ever had anything to do with any appointments made by you, Mr. Crawford?—Absolutely nothing.

Is there the least truth in the statement that Bhimdeo Gopal, Ganesh Ballal Moolekar and Ramchandar Gopal Mungralkar were appointed by you at Hanmantrao's instance.—No, it is an infamous lie.

Was any draft for their appointment ever prepared by the accused?—Certainly not.

Then with the exception of these *wattan* cases that you mentioned had the accused had any access to your office papers?—Never.

And with reference to those *wattan* cases had he ever had access to any papers, except in your presence and under your directions?—Never.

Have you any recollection of your ever having seen Luxmon Moreshwar Deshpande in December 1886?—I don't recollect, but he may have come to see me.

Did you ever see him in company with Hanmantrao?—Never.

Do you know he applied to be made a Deputy Collector?—He applied through the Private Secretary.

When was that?—It was in March, 1887.

Did he have any interview with you about that application?—Yes, he came to see me some days after he had replied to the Private Secretary about it.

Just tell shortly what passed between you and him?—Mr. Chiplunkar, secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha, was with me that morning, when Deshpande was announced. He came in and I told him that he had applied to be put on the list of deputies, but that he had much better be patient, that he was too young and might wait for six or seven years. He took what I told him in very good humour and went away. Chiplunkar was there all that time.

In this list of graduates do you see against the name of Dhave any remark in your handwriting?—Yes, there is a remark in column two in pencil in my handwriting "not to be promoted," and again across columns six and seven in blue pencil are the words in my handwriting "superseded permanently."

Why did you make those entries against that man's name?—Because I learnt that he had been degraded by Mr. Robertson, and was not to be given again magisterial powers.

Had you at the time you made these entries the information which appears in the last column—the column of remarks?—No. It was added subsequently. When the document came back to me again I observing that Goverement had reduced my predecessor's sentence to a suspension of one year only, I scored out my notes in columns 2, 6, and 7, at the same time underlining in the column of remarks—Government on the 20th March 1885 reduced the sentence to one year.

That one year has already expired?—Yes, long since.

Is it true that the accused had anything whatever to do with that cancelling of your previous remarks?—Absolutely nothing.

Did he ever say a word to you about it?—Never ; nothing whatever.

When he was appointed to act as mamlatdar of Shewgaum on 10th February 1887, was he the senior in the list of graduates then unemployed?—Yes.

With reference to Sindekar's case, can you just tell me how many days you took in inspecting documents connected with this case?—Two days.

I suppose the documents you inspected in this case related to the promotions and transfers of mamlatdars?—Yes.

When were you first aware of Pense having prepared a statement showing that Sindekar was superseded?—Not until the 29th of August.

Do you remember anything about the appointment of Paranjapay as mamlatdar, before he passed his examination?—Yes.

What was the reason he was appointed without passing his examination?—He was probationary mamlatdar from 1880 to 1882, I think, long before the rules of 1885 came out or were even drafted. They did not apply to his case at all, none of them. They required him to pass the Higher Standard after his long punishment. He had been removed from his position by Mr. Elphinstone without having any opportunity of giving an explanation.

Then he petitioned you?—Yes.

With what result? That he was re-instated.

In how long? Three or four years afterwards.

Yes?—The rules did not apply to his case at all as I said, but he was required to pass the Higher Standard before he was reinstated. But before this it would have been unreasonable and unfair. He might just as well have been asked to pass Russian.

On what terms was Pense with you up to the time of your suspension? On most intimate and confidential terms.

Did he not speak to you on all matters? Yes, freely on any office matter, and I encouraged him. He told me all sorts of things. He told me about Sathe.

Was there anything in his relations to you to have made him hesitate making any representation to you if he thought any appointments unfair or irregular? On the contrary I wrote to him hundreds of times about appointments and office matters.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jardine then cross-examined witness as follows :—

Paranjbhai petitioned to be re-appointed? Yes.

You returned the papers to the Collector on February 19, 1887?—Yes.

With a memo?—Yes.

I put that in, said Mr. Jardine, reading a note to the effect that Mr. Woodward appeared to have been of opinion he should be superseded, and asking if Mr. Woodward was still of opinion he should be kept in his subordinate appointment. Mr. Woodward sent a memo. to the effect that he ought first to pass his examination.

On the 28th March, 1887, you appointed him to an acting mamlat? Yes.

At that time he had not passed the second departmental examination? No, I suppose not.

Mr. Frost was then Collector of Nassik? I don't know.

Did you receive a letter on 30th April, 1886, from Mr. Frost objecting to the appointment? (Letter produced) Yes.

Will you look at that, he was then Collector of Nassik?—Yes.

And he told you he thought him unfit to act as magistrate, and hoped he would be appointed acting mamlatdar at Chandoor for only a short one? Yes.

Then the appointment was without consultation with Mr. Frost and contrary to Mr. Woodward's recommendation that he should pass the second departmental examination? Yes, without consultation with Mr. Frost, an acting Collector; and quite rightly so.

And contrary to Mr. Woodward's recommendation? Yes.

You made Hanmantrao's acquaintance in 1882? Yes.

Had you any dealings with him in Poona prior to your appointment to the Central Division? No; none whatever.

Did you ever see him between 1883 and your appointment in Poona? I may have seen him; but I really cannot remember.

You have known him ever since you have been in Poona as Commissioner? Yes.

That was the removal of your acquaintance? No; there is no removal about it, it was never broken off. I may have seen him in Bijapur between 1883 and two years ago.

What did he come here for? To prosecute his studies? I don't know; I believe he did.

Your counsel put that question to you, and you assented to it? Yes; I believe he did; I really didn't remember.

Had he any other occupation in Poona besides what he did for you and prosecuting his studies? I don't know.

And when did he commence to act as your money-broker? About July or August 1886.

What transactions did he effect the first one? I cannot tell you offhand.

Well, as well as you can? He effected loans from Karing Ameerchand, Subaram Manekjee, Jaswadas Ramachand Bhaichund, Marwarris.

Four loans? Yes, two or three times.

Loans and renewals? Yes, loans, renewalands fresh ones.

All in Poona! Yes. Did he act as broker between any other money-lender? No, not in Poona; in fact, not at all.

And that is all he had done for you until this year? Yes.

How many loans did he effect for you? I could not tell you.

About? I really could not tell you.

But you could tell me to five or six? About eight or ten in the two years.

And how many renewals? I could not tell you.

About? I really could not tell you.

Approximately? I really could not tell you.

Not approximately? Well about the same as loans.

How came you to employ Hanmantrao in this respect? As I have said, he was in a position to know these people, and knew, as a fact, he was connected with Col. Stopford's affairs.

Then you mean that Hanmantrao acted for others besides yourself? Well, I don't know of any one else, but Col. Stopford that I know of as a money-broker.

In what way did you remunerate Hanmantrao? I did not; but he got his brokerage from the Marwarees.

Which was the first of the loans that he negociated for you? I can't say.

Now Hanmantrao comes to you every day? He came to me frequently, and latterly he came very often.

At your bungalow at Kirkee? Yes.

Hanmantrao lived in the city? I can't say; I never went to his house.

Then I may take it generally that, so far as you are concerned, everything Hanmantrao did for you was without any remuneration? Yes.

Hanmantrao wished to be appointed Deputy Collector? I don't know that.

Never heard of it? I had heard that he was going to make an application to be appointed a Deputy Collector. But I don't know whether he did so.

From whom did you hear that he was going to make an application? He told me that himself.

Do you remember having received a letter from Mr. Hart asking for the names of eligible candidates for Deputy Collectorships? I do.

You have written across that letter "what about Hanmantrao Raghevendrao?" have you not? I have.

Did you mean by that what about Hanmantrao Raghevendrao as a candidate for a Deputy Collectorship?" I suppose I meant that.

Then may I take it that before you wrote that he told you that he intended to apply for such appointment? Yes.

Then you knew him well at that time? I did.

Was he your money-broker at that time? Not then.

Is this your reply to Mr. Hart? (Handing witness the letter.) Yes. It is dated 27th June, 1886.

Mr. Jardine read the letter, from which it appeared that Mr. Crawford had recommended the name of Khan Saheb Ratanji Edulji Kanga for a deputy collectorate, remarking that he did not care to recommend any others until he had seen more of their work.

Is Hanmantrao the man whom you refer to in your letter as "a second-class Sirdar?" The Sirdar mentioned without name in that letter is a man called Deshmukh. He is employed in one of the revenue offices. Hanmantrao is not a Sirdar at all.

Do you know that Hanmantrao had petitioned Government on 16th August for a Deputy Collectorship; and do you know that he was refused? I don't know.

You say you employed Hanmantrao this year in certain office work? Yes, I employed him for giving me certain information about B. G. Sathe.

You confided then all your suspicions to Hanmantrao? I did.

Did you confine your suspicion to any other person than Hanmantrao? I showed my suspicions to Yadhowrao, and also to Pense on several occasions during the first five months of this year.

Any one else? I cannot name anyone else. I may have mentioned it in general terms to other native gentlemen.

Then Hanmantrao was the only person outside the office to whom you confided your suspicions? Yes.

What advantage was Hanmantrao to gain for assisting you in the way you say he did with respect to Sathe? I cannot say.

You cannot suggest any advantage he would gain from assisting you in that way? No.

Can you account in any way for his assisting you in the Sathe affair? Personal animosity to Sathe and personal friendship for myself.

Was that friendship based on anything besides the fact that he dealt in loans for you? No; he was a native, and I liked the man, and I like to see natives.

What was his animosity to Sathe about? I really don't know; a good many people have an antipathy to him.

You can give no other reasom? No.

When did you first know of the animosity to Sathe? I did not know of it when I appointed him.

Not at the time you confided your suspicions as to Sathe's corruption to him? It was then I learnt it.

How did Hanmantrao come across all these officials with whom you know he was intimate? I don't know.

He had no occupation so far as you are aware likely to bring him into contact with officials? I don't know of any.

As a native gentlemen moving in good society he would come across them, you say? Yes, he moved in good native society, which is largerly if not essentially official; he was a man of education and position.

And because he was a gentleman of education and position you thought he was likely to know whether B. G. Sathe was corrupt or not? Yes.

Hanmantrao had nothing to do with these wattan cases which came to your office, had he? Nothing whatever, so far as I knew.

Then how did you think he was likely to know in which of these cases Sathe had been corrupt? I told him to find out from Yadharao.

It was to Yadharao you looked to for information in the first place? Yes.

Then why did you want it filtered through Hanmantrao? I did not say that.

What was Hanmantrao to do? To keep Sathe up to the mark.

Why? He was not to be trusted.

Was Hanmantrao to do anything else besides this? I don't know what you mean.

Well I will put it more plainly. What was he to do besides keep Sathe up to the mark? I really do not know what you mean. He was to do nothing.

Then I understand that for the last six month's of this year he came to you almost daily? Not until latterly, when he came very frequently.

Did he take a carriage of his own or hire one when he came to you? I don't know.

When did he come to you? Sometimes in the morning, and generally about noon.

Did you tell any one you had employed Hanmantrao in this way, and you say you did? No.

Then prior to your suspension, you told no one about the nature of your connection with Hanmantrao as a money-broker or as an informat regarding the wattan cases? I told none of my connection with Hanmantrao in money matters; but Yadbarao Sathe and at least two other clerks knew of my employing him in reference to the wattan cases.

What are the names of the clerks? Shabaji Rao Kirolkar, young Patwardhan, Ithink, and also Agashe. They knew of it latterly from having come to my house to copy documents.

You say you thought that B. G. Sathe was corrupt. When did you first come to that conclusion? In March or April last I was convinced of his corruption, but I had my suspicions long before.

Prior to your suspension did you, acting on your conviction, take any steps against Sathe? Yes, on 25th June I went to Mr. Nugent with papers, as I have already alluded, and told him of my dissatisfaction and suspicions of Sathe.

Is that the only time that you reported him? Yes, but I was preparing to make an official report against Sathe, but had no time to do so before my suspension.

What do you say you told Mr. Nugent? I pointed out the inconsistency in the Government procedure. I showed him the letter from Sathe which I said was extraordinaary.

I don't want to know anything about that; I mean about Sathe; did you tell him he was corrupt? I did not use the word corrupt. I said I believed he was intriguing over the wattan cases.

Mr. Gangaram Bhowe was your pleader and before the Sessions Judge and elsewhere for you in these proceedings? Yes.

Was he instructed to say that you had never had anything to do with Hanmantrao? No (laughingly).

Was he instructed by you to say that as your name had been mentioned in connection with the accused jagirdar that he must altogther repudiate the alleged connection? He was not instructed to do so.

And that his client had nothing whatever to do with the accused?—He was not instructed by me on the occasion when this is alleged to have been said.

You saw the report in the newspapers in which he is alleged to have said this?—I don't know that I did. I don't know what paper you are reading from.

From the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd July last.—I do not peruse the *Bombay Gazette* to any extent. I do not know that it was in the *Times*.—I did not see it.

At the time Dabir was appointed acting mamlatdar at Chopda he was head karkoon at Shahda?—Yes.

And I think you admit that if you had known all the circumstances then you would have considered the appointment of Dabir an improper one?—Had I known that he was at Shahda, when the Chopda vacancy took place, I should not have appointed him to Chopda, and the appointment would have been an irregular one. Ordinarily I draft orders of appointments myself. In the present case I believe I did not draft the order. The appointment of Dabir to Besawa was a mistake of my instructions. I signed it before observing the mistake of Dabir being appointed to Besawa, and then observing the mistake I immediately cancelled the paragraph relating to the appointment, and I then and there dictated another order appointing him to Chopda. I thought he was head karkoon at Chopda. I dictated the order in the belief that he was head karkoon at Chopda.

Then why did you not describe him as such?—I have no doubt that in dictating the draft I described him as head karkoon of Chopda. When the draft was written and brought to me, he was not so described as head karkoon in Khandesh. The mistake altogether escaped me. I had hundreds of papers to look into.

Vaman Abaji is described as head karkoon of Chopda in the list of graduates?—Yes.

Is that the list to which you referred on this occasion?—Yes; the remark about Vaman Abaji was made in pencil. That too escaped my attention. The entry opposite Dabir's name as head karkoon at Chopda does not import, so far I am aware, that he was so at the time the list was prepared, and his name was entered in it.

When did you first become aware that Dabir was head karkoon at Shahda?—In June 1888.

Who told you?—I do not know. It may have been Pense.

Did the Amalner vacancy occur on the 8th May?—I do not know.

(The order was produced showing the date 8th May.)

There was a head karkoon at Amalner qualified to act as head karkoon?—I was not aware of it.

But there was one?—Yes, but I did not know at the time.

You did not know of the vacancy at all till about the 16th of June. Not till the 18th June.

Did you not infer that between these two dates 8th May and 18th June, some provision had been made by the Collector?—Certainly.

And the natural inference would be that the head karkoon would be put in?—Of course he would.

And would be qualified?—Oh, by no means; when it is only a temporary appointment that is not necessary.

Oh, I didn't know that; did you enquire whether he was qualified? No.

Or what provision had been made? No, it was not my business to enquire. It is quite a common thing for a non-qualified karkoon to act for a short period.

You were not asked by the Collector to make an appointment to this vacancy?—No.

The man whom Dabir displaced at Amalner was senior to him and an undergraduate? Yes.

And he had to act as head karkoon under Dabir?—Yes.

And however that arose it was improper?—Yes, it is irregular and unusual, but it was accidental.

Who is on the list as head karkoon at Amalner?—It does not show any qualified avalkarkoon; it gives no information as to who was head karkoon at that time at Amalner. But it does show there was no qualified man; there being no graduate or non-graduates shown.

Then the result is that by a series of accidents Dabir had been by mistake twice appointed as mamlatdar?—There was at first a mistake, and the whole thing followed on. The mistake was due to an accident, that is, it was owing to the incompleteness of the list that Dabir had twice acted as mamlatdar.

Are these reversions and transfers of head karkoons reported by the Collectors to the Commissioner? No.

Not quarterly or half-yearly?—No. I trusted to a list which was prepared in my office, keeping the information up to date. It was kept somehow, I didn't know how.

You thought it quite unnecessary to inform the Collector as to how the Amalner vacancy had been provided for?—Quite unnecessary, or if he had any recommendations to make he would have made them as a matter of course.

The further cross-examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is high time that the Ratepayers' Association should wake up from its lethargy and perform the functions expected from it. Although the new election is far off, young men, fresh from school, who hardly know anything about the constitution of the Corporation and the Town Council, and who know nothing of the new Municipal Bill, have come into the field. Their only claim to a seat in the Corporation is their wealth. There is every chance of such youngsters, uneducated in Municipal affairs, getting into our local parliament by relaxing the strings of their purse a little.

It is for the Ratepayers' Association to come forward, hold a public meeting, and inform the public as to their duties as voters.

Sept. 13. TOFA.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDER FOR GUNPUTTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The order of the Commissioner of Police in to-day's *Government Gazette* is of course good for the preservation of peace, but there was no necessity for it, as I doubt if any procession of Gunputtee will take place on the 17th instant. It is a rule among the Hindus to go in procession on the 10th day from Gunnesh Chowth. This year Gunnesh Chowth came on Sunday last, the 9th, so the procession will be on the 18th instant. I admit some worshippers of Gunputtee go in procession on the second day of Gunnesh Chowth, and some on the fifth day, but none on the ninth day. So the tenth day of Gunputtee comes on the 18th, and not on the 17th.

Sept. 13. A HINDU.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.—The barometer has fallen over nearly the whole of India; the fall is brisk on the Rajputana side and west of the Punjab. It is large in South Burma, at Rangoon and Moulmein, where the fall exceeds an eighth of an inch. The depression has hence, so far as can be judged from the observations formed in the Andaman Sea, and is giving probably stormy weather. The probable path is northwards up the Gulf of Martaban. The barometer is nearly three-tenths lower in the Punjab than in Ceylon; winds are practically unchanged on the West Coast. Calms are reported from Orissa, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. Few local showers have fallen in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Eastern Districts, the North-West Provinces, Malabar, and Southern India. Cochin and Calicut report three inches, Darjeeling, Calcutta, and Bassein, one.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CASH BALANCES.

A FEW weeks since the Bombay Chamber of Commerce sent a letter to the Government of India dealing with the manner in which the Government withdraw their balances from the Presidency Banks. In replying to the Chamber the Financial Department point out that a definite policy was laid down at the time when the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 was under discussion, and the reasons on which that policy was founded have not been affected by anything which has occurred since. Extracts are given from despatches which passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in 1870-75, and from speeches delivered by Sir William Muir and Mr. Bullen Smith in the Legislative Council on December 14,1875. The Secretary of State, speaking of the relations between the Presidency Banks and the Government, wrote:—

> The time has come when her Majesty's Government must consider how far these relations shall continue. Originally they were probably devised to provide banking facilities for the commerce of the country, which it would have been otherwise unable to procure. The development of trade has lessened the cogency of this reason, and I agree with your Excellency in the doubts you express as to the real value of artificial facilities which arise from large Government balances with the Banks. Capital supplied by Government, and not representing the savings of the community, is a resource on whose permanence no reliance can be placed, and which therefore tends to lead traders into dangerous commitments. It gives ease for a time, and produces a prosperity which is at the mercy of an accident. A political exigency suddenly withdraws the adventitious resource, and the commerce which trusted to it finds itself pledged beyond what its own resources can make good.

Mr. Bullen Smith, in his speech, said:

> The Banks had derived great advantage from their connection with Government in times past, but he thought the moral support which the Government lent to the Banks, besides its material support, was now no longer required. He thought these institutions were now in a position to go on alone which they were not at the time of their original establishment, and that support which was in the early days almost necessary was now no longer required.

Having given these extracts the Secretary in the Financial Department goes on to say:—

> The policy thus laid down the Government of India cannot consider to be open to discussion. The Government cannot in its own interests revert to the system by which its use of its own balances was dependent upon the policy of the directors of the Presidency Banks, based, as it necessarily was, upon commercial necessities, and not upon anticipations of State demands. Nor is it, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, advisable in the interests of the commercial public, that the state of the money market should be subject to the violent fluctuations and the entire dependence upon Government operations, which would be the result of placing the Government balance at the disposal of the Presidency Banks.
>
> The figures of your letter, I am to remark, give a somewhat erroneous impression of the amount of money which could under any circumstances be placed at the disposal of trade. A reference to paragraph 156 of the last financial statement will show that the 10½ crores (the real figure was under 1,030 lakhs afforded very little margin over the amount necessary to carry on the Treasury business of the country. In fact, at the time when that balance was recorded the balance in the reserve treasuries amounted to 83 lakhs only, and this is therefore the only addition which, on the policy proposed by the Chamber, could at that time have been made to the amounts, stated in the margin which under existing arrangements were available for the purposes of trade.
>
> | Head Offices and Branches. | Rs. |
> |---|---|
> | Bank of Bengal...... | 1,72,54,000 |
> | „ Bombay.... | 71,34,000 |
> | „ Madras..... | 39,80,000 |
> | | 2,83,68,000 |
>
> The example of the Home Government, which is quoted in your letter, is for more than one reason entirely inapplicable to India. In the first place, the Government balances in England are not liable to the great fluctuations which arise in this country from the fact that the revenue is most unequally distributed over the year; and, in the second place, the Government balances in England are an item that disappears in the general account of available resources, while in India they form considerably more than half of the available cash of the Presidency Banks. When the Government in England obtains assistance from the money market, the transaction is a mere ripple on the surface of the commercial world; when the Government of India makes a similar appeal, the transaction is one which, as your letter shows, dominates the whole condition of the money market notwithstanding the fact that six weeks' notice of the demand has been given.
>
> With these observations on the question of general policy, I am now to refer to the transactions of last July. The arrangements of Government at the time of raising a loan are devised for the express purpose of enabling the demand to fall easily upon the money market. Ample notice is given, and the instalments are spread over two or three months. The interests of Government are the same as the interests of those who finance its loans, and the Government has always been careful that no pressure on its part shall affect the facility with which the money is raised. The Chamber are doubtless aware that there is a stipulated maximum fixed for the Government balances, which, in the case of the Bank of Bombay, is 50 lakhs; but the Government balances at the Banks are necessarily swollen by the loan operations, and the practice of Government has been to let the Banks retain as much in excess of the stipulated maximum as they desired, provided they paid interest upon it. The fairness of this condition is obvious: the money is wanted for advances on the new paper which money the allottees in their turn pay into the Government account. The Banks cannot reasonably claim—neither have they on previous occasions claimed—that the Government should, while it is itself paying interest to the allottees, lend the banks the same money without interest in order that they may use it to make advances at interest to the allottees; and it is obvious that so long as the Government offers to advance its money at the Bank's minimum rate, it cannot be charged with any action tending to raise that minimum rate.
>
> The Chamber of Commerce seem to have been wrongly informed as to the facts of the present case, for the Government on this as on former occasions have acted throughout in concert with the Presidency Bank. From July 6th to 10th the Government balances were increased by payments on account of the loans from 77 to 229 lakhs. Next day, that is on July 11, the Secretary of the Bank wrote to the Accountant-General with the object of retaining this balance for a time, as, according to ordinary practice, he expected to be called upon to reduce it. The Accountant-General replied by stating that he proposed to make considerable withdrawals, but that if the Bank desired to retain an excess over 70 lakhs, it could do so by paying interest on the amount, according to previous practice. Finally, at the desire of the Bank, which did not wish to hold money at interest, another arrangement was substituted, which provided for the withdrawal of the money during the three weeks from 14th July to 4th August. The Accountant-General accepted the proposal which the Bank put forward in this respect, making in it one modification only—namely, that he took on 14th July 140 lakhs instead of one crore; but as he at the same time placed 20 lakhs at the Bank's call at the Reserve Treasury, he practically withdrew only 20 lakhs more than the Bank offered.
>
> It will no doubt, be admitted that these transactions are somewhat inaccurately described in the Chamber's letter, which says that—"Without any preliminary notice the Government withdrew from the Bank the sum of about 1½ crores of rupees during the week ending 28th ultimo, thereby creating an unexpected pressure, and an advance in the rate of discount of about 2 per cent."
>
> The circumstances were certainly very unusual under which over two crores of the loan was paid up in Bombay by the date of the first instalment, and it is not surprising that a temporary difficulty should have arisen from them. For these circumstances the Government is in no way responsible, but the task of getting out of the difficult position thus created fell upon the Accountant-General and the Bank of Bombay With the action of the latter the Government is not at present concerned, but the mere facts that the Bank's minimum rate never stood in danger of being raised; that the Government balance from the 7th till the end of the month never went below 75 lakhs, though the fixed maximum is 50 only; and that the Bank did not find it necessary to borrow the money offered it by the Accountant-General are evidence of the carefulness with which the Accountant-General resumed for the Government the control over its own balances. The fact that the Chamber assign to the transaction a date which is a fortnight later than that of its actual occurrence may be taken as evidence that it did not make itself manifest by any sudden stringency in the money market.
>
> The reference in your letter to an advance of about 2 per cent. in the rate of discount is not understood. The Bank's minimum rate has been steady at 4 per cent. from 7th July till now. If the Chamber's letter implies that large advances were being made at 2 per cent., while the directors of the Bank of Bombay maintained the official rate at 4 per cent., then there is ample reason to think that the withdrawal of the Government balances was demanded just as much in the interest of the steadiness of the market as in the interest of Government, and the Government would have been justly chargeable with fostering an incipient speculation if it had departed from its prescribed methods, and left in the Bank's coffers the large sums of money which had been collected during the month of preparation by those who intended to subscribe to its loans. The incident, in short, is an example of the danger pointed out in the above quoted despatch by the Secretary of State, and furnishes an additional proof of the wisdom of the policy which has been described in the opening paragraphs of this letter.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 11th September 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—No rain. Strong westerly wind. River Kotri on 10th, 15 feet against 15 feet 8 inches last year same date. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Rabi preparations commencing. No other change.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowings finished; kharif harvesting commenced in Badin Taluka. Agricultural stock healthy except in Guni Taluka owing to scarcity of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water decreasing daily. Gingelly crop damaged by insects. Wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—No rain in any part of the district except Viramgam, where it was 21 cents only. Kharif crops beginning to suffer owing to want of rain; rice crop is a failure. Rain greatly wanted.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week Godhra 1 inch 52 cents, Kalol 1 inch 10 cents, Halol 1 inch 98 cents, Dohad 58 cents, Jhalod 55 cents; timely; more required for rice and bavto. Health good.

Kaira.—Rain 7 cents in Nadiad, 40 cents in Thasra, 21 cents in Kapadvanj, 10 cents in Borsad, 4 cents in Anand; total maximum 22 inches 55 cents in Anand, minimum 15 inches 72 cents in Matar. Crops withering for want of rain in Mehmadabad, Thasra, Nadiad, and Borsad Talukas, and fodder in Mehmadabad Taluka. Rain urgently wanted in other talukas also. Bajri 25½, wheat 22¾, rice 21½ pounds.

Broach.—Heat intense, wind fallen, clouds and lightning all round. Slight rainfall; Broach 4 cents, total 18 inches 42 cents; Vagra 2 cents, total 16 inches 22 cents; A'mod 22 cents, total 19 inches 25 cents; Jambusar none; Anklesvar none; Hansot 60 cents, total 19 inches 18 cents. Crops still promise well, and grazing sufficient. Cholera disappearing.

Surat.—Rain maximum Pardi 70 cents, minimum Jalalpor 5 cents; total maximum Pardi 56 inches 92 cents, minimum Olpad 20 inches 82 cents; rain much needed throughout the district. Standing crops suffering; transplantation of rice retarded. Agricultural stock good. Cholera still in three talukas; 29 cases and 14 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain in six talukas from 1 inch and 3 cents to 1 inch and 60 cents, in seven talukas from 5 to 91 cents, and none in 3; rain required throughout the district. Standing crops have begun in some places to wither, especially in Pimpalner, and scarcity of fodder is increasing. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—No rain at Nasik, Dindori, Yeola, and Kalvan; moderate in Sinnar, Chandor, Malegaon, and Baglan Talukas, and very slight in the Niphad, Nandgaon, Igatpuri, and Peint Talukas; total rain at Nasik 13 inches 70 cents. Weeding of kharif and nagli, rice and warai going on, and lands are being prepared for sowing rabi; kharif crops failed in Yeola; crops reported to be withering for want of rain in the Nasik, Niphad, Chandor, and Nandgaon Talukas, and elsewhere where there are any they are improving in consequence of the fall of rain during the week; more very urgently needed throughout the district. Want of fodder is much felt in the talukas of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan, and parts of Sinnar, cattle from which have been sent to hilly parts to graze; in Malegaon cattle are reported to be dying for want of fodder, and the labouring classes experience difficulties in finding labour—the only field labour for the poorer classes being the collection of anjan leaves for fodder. As yet there is no marked change in the prices of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain on 7th and 9th, and very heavy rain on 11th; total of week 4 inches 33 cents; total to date 56 inches 3 cents, being 6 inches 52 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 5th and 8th, 2° warm on 10th, 2° cool on 11th, and nil on other days. Vapour in air slightly defective till 9th, and afterwards somewhat excessive. Monsoon wind normal from 5th to 9th, abnormally light on 10th and 11th; thunder-storm on 11th.

Thana.—Rain 30 cents, total 78 inches 39 cents; more wanted. Transplanting completed; crops thriving. Cholera in six talukas; cases 91, fatal 50. Agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 22 pounds.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 10th September 1888.)—Fall of rain during the week 37 cents; total 67 inches 22 cents. Crops suffering from insects and want of rain. Rice, second sort, 25¾ pounds; tur'dal, second sort, 19¾ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 30 cents, total 77 inches 45 cents; insufficient throughout district; maximum fall at Rajapur 1 inch 1 cent. and nil at four stations. Cholera in and around Ratnagiri; cases 27, fatal 11.

Poona.—Rain though not much during the week has commenced to fall since yesterday; it is general and likely to reassure the prospects of the season; total 19 inches 66 cents. Crops good in Maval, Haveli, in parts of Khed, Junnar, Purandhar, and Sirur; the present rain is likely to improve the prospects of the eastern talukas of Bhimthadi and Indapur. Agricultural stock not prosperous in only Indapur, Sirur, and Purandhar. Cholera disappearing everywhere. Bajri 28 and jowari 34 pounds in the district, and bajri 23 and jowari 28 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Prospects somewhat better; 2 inches 74 cents rain in Sangamner local; showers reported from many villages. Fodder very scarce; prices not materially altered. Wind shifted to north-east; indications of more rain; average for week 58 cents; total 8 inches 39 cents.

Sholapur.—Rainfall Sholapur 2 cents, total 15 inches 24 cents; Barsi 23 cents, Madha 8 cents, Karmala 9 cents, Pandharpur 34 cents, Malsiras 38 cents, and none at Sangola. Sowing of rabi retarded for want of rain in several villages of Sholapur, Pandharpur, and Malsiras Talukas. Early crops almost withered up. Scarcity of fodder and of drinking water continues. Agricultural stock pretty fair. Prices of food-grain and fodder rising. Natural appearances in favour of rain.

Satara.—Rain Satara 5 cents, total 31 inches 74 cents; in talukas maximum Khatav 1 inch 39 cents, minimum Tasgaon 3 cents; rainfall general but deficient in Valva, Khanapur, Man, and Tasgaon. Early crops doing well. Agricultural stock good. Weather cloudy; signs of more rain.

Bijapur.—Rain general; maximum 2 inches 40 cents in Bijapur, minimum 50 cents in Sindgi. Young crops benefited; cotton sowing commenced. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 1 inch 6 cents, total 39 inches 3 cents; rain urgently required to north-east. Rice and sugarcane excellent. Agricultural stock good except in north-east, where fodder is scarce.

Dharwar.—Rain 77 cents, total 22 inches 13 cents; crops doing well. Good rain in all eastern talukas except Mundargi and Ron, where it is urgently wanted. Cholera abating.

Kanara.—No rain during week; rain required throughout district. Rice crop in ear on coast, but suffering in places from want of rain; sugarcane and garden produce good. Grass scarce at Mundgod. Slight fever and cattle-disease in three talukas.

Rajkot.—Rain 28 cents, total 19 inches 85 cents Sowing of oil-seeds in progress; standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock fair.

Wadhwan.—Rain 13 cents, total 11 inches 26 cents; more rain wanted to save crops.

Baroda.—No rain; it is much needed. Cholera continues slightly in Dwarka and other parts of Baroda territory. Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in Patan and other parts of Kadi division. Prices bajri 23, wheat 18, rice 22 pounds.

General Remarks.—River Low in Sind and water-supply deficient in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Rain during week good in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country with indications of more, but slight throughout Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Konkan. Crops improved in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and in parts of Nasik, but almost withered up in Sholapur and suffering for want of moisture in Ahmedabad, in four talukas of Kaira and Nasik, and in parts of Khandesh, Surat, Kolaba, and Kanara. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Kolaba and Upper Sind Frontier. Harvesting of early crops commenced in parts of Hyderabad. Preparations for late crops progressing in parts of Shikarpur and Nasik, but retarded in parts of Sholapur. Sowing of cotton continues in parts of Bijapur and of oil-seeds in parts of Kathiawar. Fodder scarce throughout Sholapur and in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kanara, and Baroda. Agricultural stock healthy, except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, and Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking-water in Sholapur. Prices of food-grains and fodder rising in Sholapur.

WITH THE SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

THE other evening I wandered to a Buddhist monastery not very far from here. It was beautifully situated upon a little knoll beside a small and tranquil lake, while all around was a dense mass of the most luxuriant vegetation. The approach was along a smooth, grassy path, on either side of which were rows of high poles bearing long white banners covered with the written prayers of the pious peasantry. As these flags flutter the purport of the supplications inscribed upon them is, by some telephonic arrangement unknown to me, wafted upwards. I most carefully examined into the whole matter and the mechanism of the arrangement, but failed entirely to discover the method of transmission, and was forced reluctantly to the conclusion that this silent form of supplication, though a decided saving in labour, was no more efficacious than an ordinary hymn. Two other things attracted my attention. One was a pillar of a hundred thousand stones, the other was a woman milking a cow.

The former are not uncommon monuments, and are the work of piously importunate priests who have said one hundred thousand prayers out of hours and when off duty. As each prayer is concluded the priest puts down a stone, and when he has a pile of exactly one hundred thousand he gums them all together with mortar as a lasting memorial of his piety while he goes to Heaven.

Women milking cows are not a rare spectacle, but I have taken nothing but preserved milk, out of tin, since I saw that one.

As I neared the building the indescribable beauty of the landscape and the solemn silence of the scene alike impressed me, and with a feeling of reverence and awe I stole towards the open portal of the sacred edifice. Unfortunately one of my largest toes struck against a brick which made me stumble and say "Jam." The spell was broken!

The mundane sound aroused a priest, who, worn out by long hours of fasting, vigil, and earnest devotion, had sunk to sleep. Aroused from slumber by my vulgar clamour he once more commenced his ceaseless task, and droned out his prayers with pious fervour and a nasal twang, while the walls of the building resounded with the shrill cries of sundry babies.

For a moment I was a little surprised at the latter sounds, as I knew that by the tenets of his faith the Buddhist monk is always a celibate, but babies occasionally turn up where least expected.

The building was in two stories, the lower one of which was empty and apparently used for nothing, while the upper one was divided into three chambers, two of which were devoted to religious observances, while in the third lived the mothers of some of the babies.

The principal room, which contained the idols was a large apartment floored with roughly hewn planks and hung with calico on which were painted scenes from the "Life of Buddha," the whole forming a species of illustrated edition of that work, badly rendered and uninteresting in detail.

At the end of the room was the high altar, and behind it were ranged several large statues of the great founder of the faith, in both attitude and facial expression closely resembling beautified Bengali Babus in bronze.

Among the effigies of Buddha were interpersed several figures which were undoubtedly intended to represent devils, presumedly to give a little tone to the crowd of graven images, and cause worshippers at that shrine to take a little interest in them.

All the time I was examining the room and its contents, the monk to whom I have previously referred sat on the floor in a corner by the window ceaselessly chanting out the prayers, which he read from a large tome supported on a stool in front of him. I pitied him sincerely, for I could see that a great struggle was going on within him. A struggle between curiosity and religious duty, for he knew that he ought to go on droning from his canticle, and he yearned to get up and see if the buttons on my jacket were made of real gold.

In the other room, which was devoted to worship, I met the priest who was off duty. He did the honours of the place, showing me many curios of interest, and was good-naturedly anxious that I should take with me some little souvenir of my visit, but unfortunately our estimation of the intrinsic value of the several articles differed so greatly that I was finally forced to leave without any memento of his kindness.

In this room was quite a little armoury, consisting of half a dozen swords of strange design and cunning workingmanship, while a little knot of arrows were indubitably steeped in deadly poison, judging from the convulsive way in which that sedate divine "squirmed" when I accidentally pointed them towards him.

One thing that was shown to me I should much like to have become possessed of, as it would have made an excellent present for a nervous maiden aunt of mine at home who suffers terribly from dyspepsia, and would have done so admirably for her to have taken her mutton broth and gruel from. It was composed of the top half of a human skull lined with a rudely beaten plate of silver, and edged with a quaintly fashioned bordering of the same.

Unluckily my *cicerone* and I could not come to terms, and he sadly refused my magnanimous offer of "Rs. 1-8," affirming that the silver itself was worth Rs. 30.

In vain did I point out to him that the tops of human skulls were quite common, and that anybody had got them. He agreed, but resolutely adhered to his point about the value of the lining. I acquiesced, and mentioned incidentally that I knew there was not Rs. 30 worth under the top of my skull, to which he, after feeling my pockets, courteously bowed assent.

Having failed in my efforts to obtain possession of the weird relic, I next tried to induce my friend to recount to me its story, and took out my pocket book, expecting some uncanny tale concerning a Thibetan warrior who, in mediæval days, gave his life in defence of his faith, or of some pious recluse who lived alone in the odour of sanctity during a past forgotten century; but no he knew nothing of its history, and could only say that, to the best of his belief, it belonged to no one who dwelt in these parts now.

Disappointed, I left the monastery with a string of little babies crawling after me, lisping the soft word "Backsheesh," doubtless learnt thus early at their mother's knees.—*Correspondent of the "Englishman."*

AN UNRECOGNISED WARRIOR.

THERE are many carpet knights who have received emoluments and titles for assumed participation in deeds which they never accomplished; many knights with letters to their names, whose chief association with firearms has been familiarity with the poker and tongs. How many valient generals are there, asks Tobin, who would not attack a bulrush unless the wind were in their favour? These may be seen on State occasions, with their manly bosoms ablaze with ribbons and decorations of sorts, conveying an idea that they had done excellent service, it may be when leading from the rear, when the enemy and danger were in front. At such times other men may "assist" by not looking on, who have a record of service, of which, to use a common expression, any man might be justly proud. Yet what a difference in the reward of the "service" done to the country. We do not care to place upon the stage any sample of the knights who have never "bided the stink of pouther," but we give the record of a full private, who has bravely borne arms. Yesterday the following facts were brought to our notice as incidents in the life of a warrior who has for many years fought the battle of life for himself and many others for his country; but we regret to say that the record of his rewards, emoluments, and decorations has not yet come to hand. The statement is that this son of Mars was born on the 10th of September, 1820, and is consequently 68 years of age. In all that time, and with all the skill that he possesses, the result of education allied to natural genius, he has not been able to avoid the inevitable to square the circle—though he has squared many a difficulty—nor make his parallel straight lines meet, without deflecting them into the crooked places of infinity, where he was unable to penetrate. Of the acts, deeds, and recollections of this warrior, it may be mentioned that he remembers the death of the reprobate known as "the first gentleman in Europe," who was not much of a man, letting alone the gentility. He remembers the accession and death of the "Sailor King" who succeeded him; the coronation and marriage of the Queen, and all the royal births, marriages, and deaths since. He was at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852; and then began his more active life. He was at the battle of Tratkir (Tchernaya in the Crimea) in August, 1855, and before Sebastopol when it was captured. He was in Eupatoria with a force of English, French, Turks, and Egyptians, who would have made short work of Jonny Roos had he ventured that way. He was at the destruction of Saq, where forage to an enormous extent was stored: and then followed his Indian career. He was at Meerut on the outbreak of the Mutiny on May 10, 1857, and in the two battles of the Hindun River, on the 30th and 31st of the same month. He was before Delhi, from June 10th till the fall thereof. He was in General Showers' column, in chase of the rebels: they hanged Rajahs, and made sundry appropriations of the spoils of war after Delhi fell. Not much fell to his share, barring the fighting. He returned to Meerut, and was again with General Showers chasing Tantia Topee, and then always in the field in Oudh, Rohilkund, Bundelkund, and elsewhere, in which he was in more general engagements and skirmishes than a man could count on the fingers of his "four hands." Having done the State some service, he finished up by the brilliant achievement of escorting Lords Clyde and Canning from Agra to Umballa. After this "distinguished service," he retired into private life, but not absolutely from Government service. As warrior and civil—very civil—servant he has done some 42 years' service, and yet remains—so far as we know—undecorated, unpensioned, and unknown. This is a grateful country. It can scatter stars and distribute alphabets; but they do not always fall in the right places. Our hero does not look for these, and yet we are not sure that we ever saw a medal moving with the beatings of his brave heart. We may be mistaken in this, though he was a soldier in the days when driving a flock of sheep or capturing a wind-mill did not ensure medals and clasps; in the days when virtue was its own reward, and it got little plan. We do not know whether it is all kindness to wish the "broken soldier" stay, as in Goldsmith's Deserted Village. But should many 10ths of September return to the old warrior, we trust they will be happy ones, with the intervals to match.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 39, Elphinstone Circle. Mr. John Y. Lang, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors, in submitting to the shareholders the audited accounts to the 30th June, 1888, regret that owing to the short crop in the Mhowa and Bhownugger districts the results of the year are not more satisfactory. In view of the exceptional nature of the past season, Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. forego half the commission due to them. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 6,726-10-7, and the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, free of income-tax, and carry forward the balance Rs. 326-10-7 to next account. The total quantities turned out by the company's presses were—Bhownugger 10,405 bales against 10,353 bales in 1887. Mhowa 3,101 bales against 10,110 bales in 1887, 13,506 bales against 20,463.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously; adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 4 per share; re-electing Mr. Tulluckchund Maneckchund as a director; and re-appointing Messrs. K. M. Shroff and Baloobhoy Cullianbhoy as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 50 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 13, 1888.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer was granted leave in India for three months and twenty-one days on medical certificate, from the 18th April 1888, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—

Lieut R P Colomb, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of Military police, Upper Burma.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant F J S Lowry, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 29th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant E R Houghton, West Riding Regiment, a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' leave out of India on medical certificate, with effect from the 19th May 1888.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 733 dated 7th September 1888, is republished:—

"REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer and men to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:

23RD BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

Subadar Salvadore Gabriel (since killed in action.)

No. 237, Naik Ramjiad Dalvi.
No. 177, Sepoy Gopal Kande.
No. 331, „ Rajbarao Palande.
No. 657, „ Rama Kale.
No. 715, „ Shiu-Nath Abir.
No. 411, „ Shiu-Nath Singh.
No. 432, „ Amir Khan.

For gallant conduct on the 3rd September 1886, at the capture of the Phayagon Pagoda in Upper Burma."

The services of Surgeon H. Adey, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven year's service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieuts Henry Edward Cotton Way, and Arthur William Forbes. 11th Sept. 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under Clause 51, India Army Circulars 1886:—

Captain E C Kellie, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Major F H Blanshard, Staff Corps.
Major T Teed, Staff Corps.
Lieut E J Carter, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Col C J S Cahill, Staff Corps, six months, private affairs.

Col M M Carpendale, Staff Corps, one hundred and eighty-three days, medical certificate.

Col W M Ducat, RE, six months, private affairs.

Lieut-Col F F Comyn, General List Infantry, two months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant C H C Heyman, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant A E S Searle, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd F E D Cobbold, BA, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted special leave on very urgent private affairs for six months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished for general information:—

With the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as Supernumerary Consular Agent for Russia at Aden.

With the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. deBailhon as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr A Lucas, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor Council is pleased to place Mr. W C Rand, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Rutnagiri, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Rutnagiri, Rajapur, Devgad, Malvan and Vengurla.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Messrs. R. E. Kunga and S. M. Fraser, Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Khandesh, are invested each with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Court:—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by the Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Hexton, Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Maganlal Narottamdas having been dismissed by the Administrator, Porbandar State, from the service of that State for grave misconduct, is also dismissed from his appointment as Talati of Kamkuwa Kanagar in the Jambusar Taluka of the Broach District, and declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbak, Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr T D Mackenzie delivered over and Mr J Pollen, BA, LLD, received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, on the 3rd instant after office hours.

Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal delivered over and Rao Bahadur Marotirao Bhujangrao received charge of the office of the Personal Assistant, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Marotirao Bhujangrao delivered over and Lieutenant H D Merewether received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

Azam Gopalji Golabbhai, B.A., Head Karkun, Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Broach during the absence of Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhudarji, appointed to audit the Revenue Accounts of the Ahmedabad District, or until further orders.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Pralhad Krishna Shahane, First Grade Mamlatdar of Challisgaon in the Khandesh District, is transferred to Baglan in the Nasik District.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Sadashiv Thakre, Third Grade Mamlatdar of Baglan in the Nasik District, is transferred to Chalisgaon in the Khandesh District.

Messrs C G Dodgson and S M Fraser respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Khandesh, on the 30th July 1888.

Messrs T. Walker and R E Kanga respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Northern Division, Khandesh District, on the 17th ultimo.

Messrs W P Symonds and M C Gibb respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Poona, on the 18th August 1888.

Mr A C Logan delivered over and Mr J B W Biddle received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, on the 30th ultimo.

Messrs G D Panse and T Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Eastern Division, Khandesh, on the 15th ultimo.

Mr J W Biddle delivered over and Rao Saheb Balkisan Amarsing received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh Eastern Division, on the 28th ultimo.

Southern Division.

Messrs J E Down and H W J Bagnell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, on 24th August 1888, in the afternoon.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr C J Smith, Distillery Inspector, Surat, was granted privilege leave for twelve days from the 15th to the 26th ultimo.

Mr J R Walker, District Abkari Inspector, Khandesh, in the Rs. 100 grade, is transferred on the same pay to the Salt Department, and appointed Inspector on the Northern Frontier.

Mr F Maidment, Inspector on Rs. 100 on the Northern Frontier, is appointed on the same pay to be District Abkari Inspector, Khandesh, vice Mr Walker, transferred.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgeons C Monks and W H Quicke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay on the 4th instant.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 14.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

586—Macfarlane E and H—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lalji and others—Little S F and N.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

594—Tyebji and D—Manmohundas Jaikissondas vs Vijibai—Payne, G and S.

596—Tyabji and D—Conji Meghji vs Jugjiwan Callian—Hore, C and B.

597—Wadia and G—Gosavi Shivgar Dayagar and another vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little, S, F and N.

600—Ardesir H and D—Ebrahin Wydina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Badhurji and another—D S Garud.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

239-87—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs Tarachund Guneshdas—Tobin and R.

Long Causes.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Heeralal Revaram and others vs Chutterputty Lakhman and others—Chalk W and S.

140-88—J C Cama—Adam Abba vs Hassumbhai Nense and another—Shamrao P.

116-88—Mansuklal and D—Khimji Valabdas and others—vs Jamnabai and others—Khunderao M, J, B and D, and L, S, F and N.

125-88—Hore, C and B—R L Moniz vs. M C de Souza and others—Janardhen G.

150-88—Macfarlane E and H Ambasram—Bhagwun and another vs Jadowji Camalsey—Payne G and S.

158-88—J C Cama—Bhoota Ooma vs Sonabai and others—Nanu and H.

B.-G.-J.-P RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., is as follows:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Songad. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Chuda. In. ct.	Chital. In. ct.	Jetpur. In. ct.
Previously reported	8 31	7 72	10 19	12 47	9 47	8 58
Rainfall on 9th instant.........	..	0 35	0 3	..	..	..
Rainfall on 10th instant..	...	..	0 2	..	0 20	0 28
Rainfall on 11th instant..... ...	...	...	..	..	..	0 53
Total up to date ..	8 31	8 7	10 21	12 47	9 67	9 39

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
„ 17.—Taboot Day.
Parsee New Year's Day.
„ 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
„ 19.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 26.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

THE "record" in rapid machine work has again been beaten. Heretofore the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, have held the first place with the record of an engine built in twenty-four hours, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has now taken the palm by constructing a full-sized (110,000 pounds) anthracite-burning locomotive in sixteen hours and fifty-five minutes. This feat is believed to be quite unrivalled in locomotive building.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London,

A LADY AS MANAGER OF A RAILWAY.

THE account given by the *Philadelphia Record* of a woman who manages a 20,000,000 dollar corporation and has saved it from ruin, suggests the story of Catherine Vernon in Mrs. Oliphant's "Hester."

Miss Mary Garrett, the daughter of the founder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system has never obtruded her individuality in the management of the great property which her father left at his death, but her influence and capacity have been felt and recognized by every one who has come in contact with the financial management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. For many years before her father's death she was his chief assistant. Her love for her father was the ruling passion of her life, and her devotion to him was the admiration of her friends and the despair of those who sought to win her hand in marriage.

Miss Garrett to-day, although few persons know it, controls and manages the Garrett interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has for some time been the most potential factor in the manipulations of the interests of that great corporation. She is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of the road and its financial status, and has always been looked upon as one of its most sagacious advisers. Although personally directing the management of a property worth not less than 20,000,000 dols., Miss Garrett is almost unknown to business men, because her modesty will not permit her to assume individual and personal control which both her capacity for financial affairs and her direct control of millions of money would enable her to do. When her father was living, Miss Garret was his private secretary, his best adviser, and his most trusted friend, even above any of the old gentleman's sons. It was in this capacity that she obtained her knowledge of the road and her insight into its financial affairs. After the death of her father, Miss Garrett's influence over her brother, Robert Garrett, was so marked that it became a matter of current talk in Baltimore. But there were certain theories held by her brother which even the influence which she had over him could not successfully combat. When the schemes which led to the invocation of the aid of the Drexel syndicate culminated, Robert Garrett saw the wisdom of his sister's counsels, which he had failed to follow, and practically surrendered to her the management of his interest in the road. When he started on his tour around the world, his sister followed and overtook him at San Francisco, where he was induced to give her the control of all his interests in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Recently, when the syndicate which had helped the Baltimore and Ohio out of the difficulties in which it had unwittingly been plunged began to haggle about the commissions, and threatened to place the road in an embarrassing position, Miss Garrett quietly brushed them all aside, put up the needed cash, and saved the credit of the company. Since the recent death of her brother, T. Harrison Garrett, Miss Mary Garrett's control of the Garrett estate has become practically unlimited, during Robert Garrett's absence from the United States.

Miss Garrett is most unassuming, and would never be taken for a great financier as she is at first sight. She is not fond of notoriety, and in manners and habits is a most domestic and home-loving woman.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

A CORRESPONDENT at Yokohama wrote on the 23rd July:—

Further details have now reached here of the eruption of Bandai-sau, and these show that the first accounts were by no means exaggerated. Immediately upon receipt of the first news the native newspapers in the capital sent up special correspondents, but owing to the delay caused by the necessity of a passport from the Foreign Office, the men from the foreign Press in Yokohama were unable to leave before the 20th. The journey is a long and arduous one. The only train available is one leaving Tokio at 6 a.m., which means leaving Yokohama the preceding evening and sleeping the night in the capital. From Tokio the train goes to Hon-Miya, which is reached about 1 p.m. Thence jinrikshas are the only means of conveyance to Atami, a distance of ten miles. Here the traveller is tolerably well off, the place being a favourite resort of foreigners on account of the hot mineral springs.

Leaving Atami, there is another jinriksha ride to Yamakata (about six miles) and Inawashiro, which is on the side of the lake, from the opposite shores of which rise the steep sides of Bandai-sau, is yet another ten miles. From here a steamer can be got to take passengers across the lake, and once there the traveller finds himself surrounded by evidences of the fearful violence of the eruption. The rumbling and trembling of the earth have now stopped, but the mountain still belches forth smoke, and there are evidences that mighty subterranean forces are still at work. The place where the disaster occurred has been and is greatly changing, mountains having risen where there were none before, and large lakes appearing where once there were only rice fields. This being so, it is with the greatest difficulty that guides can be procured, as none can tell where a road now leads and how far it is passable. Landmarks are obliterated, and villages which but a week ago nestled among the rich and plentiful vegetation of the mountain side are now beneath 20 feet of ash and cinders. The wounded are receiving treatment in the school-house at Inawashiro, but their condition is terrible. Some have fractured skulls, the majority broken limbs, while others are fearfully burned. Five villages have been totally buried. The state of the bodies recovered resembles the appearance of victims of a huge boiler explosion. Many are cut to pieces, and others are parboiled, so that it is difficult to distinguish sex. But the most ghastly sights which met the eye of the helpers were bodies dangling on the branches of blackened and charred trees. Thrown into the air by the awful violence of the eruption, their descent had in many cases been arrested by the trees, and there the victims hung, their bodies exposed to the cruel and well nigh ceaseless rain of red-hot cinders and burning ashes. From appearances death speedily relieved them from their agony, yet, short as the time was, their sufferings must have been past belief. In other places flesh hangs from the branches of trees as paper from London telegraph wires.

In one case a woman fled from the eruption with her child upon her back. As she pushed on, urged by her frenzied fear, and now and again stumbling over some cruel boulder which lay in her path obscured from view by the blinding, burning hail, a large red-hot stone fell upon the infant's head killing the little one and deluging the mother in her child's blood. She however, escaped and continued on till she reached Wakamutsu, where she fell exhausted, with the mangled remains of her child still tied on her back. Bandai-sau is composed of the five separate peaks, of which the largest is called Great Bandai. The second is a perfectly smooth mountain. The third is called Kushiga-mine, and is the second in height. The fourth is called the Middle or Northern Bandai, and is the one which broke forth; while the fifth, which is called the Small Bandai, is close to the fourth. Great Bandai is only covered with white ashes, but No. 2 has been greatly shaken, while all the trees above the centre of the mountain have been destroyed. From No. 3 large stones and boulders have been hurled to the bottom, and from half-way down the mountain its sides are covered with bluish earth. No. 4, from which the eruption really occurred, has been entirely blown away, the lighter pieces ejected from it being swept away over the neighbouring mountains, whilst the heavier pieces were carried some five or seven miles, and have formed a table-land at its base, covered with stone and ashes. No report has been received as to any foreigners having been within the fatal region at the time of the occurrence.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·806
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·868
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, NE, ENE, NW, ENE, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·215
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	4·51
„ „ year	56·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept	0·00

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THE *Berliner Tageblatt*, in a leading article on the Empress Frederick, deplores the fact that the envy with which people in general regard any woman of unusual intellect and firm and independent character reaches also those who occupy the highest rank. "It is strange," says the article, "that, until the year 1866, the then Crown Princess of Prussia was much beloved by every one in Berlin. It was recognised that she had rapidly adapted herself to German life; her domestic sentiments, her fidelity to the duties incumbent on a wife and mother, and her intellectual qualities were duly praised and valued. But after 1866 it was observed that this general sympathy began to decrease in certain quarters. Mendacious reports were circulated concerning the Crown Princess's opinions on the events in Hanover, and were believed by many persons. A feeling of dislike increased as time went by, and there were some persons who were not ashamed recently to hint that the Empress exerted an influence in the question of the Regency and in the Puttkamer affair, and even to invent that a coolness existed between the Royal mother and her son, &c. Scarcely had the Emperor Frederick closed his eyes in death, than the same persons spread all kinds of reports through a section of the Press, according to which the widowed Empress was about to take up her permanent residence out of Berlin, or even out of the country. The same game was being played as before, and those who were jealous of the rare gifts and fine character of the Royal lady would gladly have banished her from Berlin. How mistaken were they in judging the aims and inclinations of the Empress! Certain newspapers would not in any way acknowledge the self-sacrifice of the Empress. Disgust and contempt were excited against the ungrateful people who had had time during 25 years to see that the Empress Frederick had always been true to her aims, that she had indeed become the mother of the country, and that she was absolutely necessary to that country in leading the work of assisting the poor. Such a woman could not turn her back upon her husband's country, and those who spread such a report can never have understood her faithful heart. The endeavours of the Press to persuade the Empress that it would be better for her to leave Berlin were impotent. She will remain, and the terrible misfortune she has suffered in the loss of her husband has only made her feel it the more her duty to dedicate herself entirely to the noble work she had commenced. The most treacherous act of a stupid Press was the invention of a disagreement between mother and son. The Press is now silent; it cannot deny the truth that the relationship between her Majesty and the Emperor William is a loving and sincere one. The noble monarch responds to the faithfulness of his mother by equal fidelity on his own part. Circumstances will soon force these people to take up their position in face of actual facts, and no doubt that position will be as servilely flattering as it was before calumnious. We, on our side, see in the unity between mother and son a blessing for the land, and all really patriotic persons will rejoice that the Empress Frederick remains true to her accepted country. May she find, in her beneficent activity, some slight consolation for the great loss she has suffered! The love of the people will not fail her."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bothwell Castle, 1,653 tons, Captain R J C Tod, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta *via* Galle, in ballast.

THE B I steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson sailed yesterday, for Karachi and the Coast ports, with a general cargo and sixty-five passengers on deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Amphitrite, Captain L Lemesich, will sail to-day, for Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Simeon and infant as cabin and five deck passengers.

THE British ship Rembrandt, 1,343 tons, Captain J D Payne, arrived in port yesterday, laden with 50,000 cases of kerosine oil from New York, which port she left on the 24th May last. The vessel is consigned to her Captain.

THE British India steamer Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain F Icely, from Calcutta and the Coast ports *via* Colombo arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and the following cabin and four deck passengers:—Mrs Major and infant, and Mrs Murray and infant.

THE B I steamer Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain W Britton, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Calcutta, Colombo and the Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. H Owen, G Lumley, A Wilson, Pallonji and Burjorji, and three deck. The Loodiana spoke during the voyage, on the 31st ultimo, the New Zealand barque Wenora.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ...	B	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Ganges	2148	C. Stewart.......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. W. Ouston ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair ..	1954	J. R. Kewley ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Govino	1454	T. R. Brotherton	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ M. Branch...	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.
„ Medusa	1775	Sbutega	P	O. Van Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ M. Therisa..	2011	G. Costanzo	1	O. Van Haffer.
„ Stura	1116	Caboura	2	F. Bozzoni.
„ B. Castle ..	1683	R. J. C. Todd ..	7	Ritchie Stuart & Co.
„ Amphitrite .	2486	Lemesich	8	Austro-Hungarian L.S.N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen........	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Oxford.........	1891	W. James	16	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	Patna (s)...........	Iceley	Calcutta, Aug. 19.
	Loodiana (s).......	Britton......	Calcutta, Aug. 19.
	Europa (s)	....	Liverpool.
	Rembrandt (ship).	Payne	New York, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi and Coast Ports.
	Bothwell Castle (s)	Tod	Calcutta.
	Chupra (s).........	Anderson ...	Calcutta.

The steamer Calder commenced to load for the Persian Gulf ports yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Wahab, Lt-Col, Lancashire Fus, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Giraud, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Mhow.

Spring, Col, Inspr-Genl Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 14, 1888.

1. The Colaba Range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of the Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting and entrance list having been received can be seen at Head-quarters where entrances must be made on or before the 15th instant.

3. Officers Commanding B. Company and Bombay Light Horse are requested to return information of circular memo., dated 6th instant, at once, as it is urgently required at Head-quarters.

4. Attention is called to para. 3 section I. general regulations of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting Prospectus. Para 3.—In military matches all competitors shall be dressed in the uniform recognised as the dress of the Regiment, Corps, or Department, to which they belong. In team shooting all members of a team must be dressed alike. Except where otherwise specified, belts and slings need not be worn. No part of the pugree to hang over the helmet except at the back.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy. of Carthage s—1,625 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co; 91 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 36 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 14 bales cotton waste, B Ambaidass; 400 bales wool, Sir C Forbes and Co.

Eden Hall s—10 bales wool, T Chimandass; 600 cwts wheat, G Bharmull; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 50 bales wool, E Carimbhai; 57 bales wool, C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 110 cwts gum, D Chaganlal; 125 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—525 cwts myrabolams, J Veeram.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. Companion s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 729 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—326 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,875 cwts myrabolams, W Gurtler.

Maria Teresa s—220 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 54 cwts gum, and 600 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

M Teresa s—196 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Medusa s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

M Teresa s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

St. Bernard s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—230 bales twist, J Campbel and Co; 69 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 36 bales twist, P Cowasji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—39 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 5 chests opium (transhipped), The P and O Co.

Stura s—100 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinoi; 20 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 6 chests opium, C M Bhesania; 220 cwts raisins, N Lee Wah; 44 bales twist, P Cowasji.

Amphitrite s—400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—16 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 98 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 163 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 14 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

Stura s—2 bales twist, P Cowasjee.

FOR SAMARANG.

Stura s—10 bales twist, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara s—115 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.

SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—74 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 108 bales wool, M A Baboola; 121 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 100 bales cotton, C Dewsee; 74 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 25 bales wool, M Bhimji.

Eden Hall s—47 bales wool M Jaitha; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 220 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew; 60 bales wool, S Dossa; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Jeeva; 170 cwts coir yarn, R Manekchand; 1,500 cwts myrabolums, G H Adamji; 2,001 cwts myrabolums, K Khooshall; 120 cwts yarn R Khetsu.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—15 bales hides, P Edalji; 112 cwts gum, S Prugji; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 115 cwts gum, D Ramji; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Torresto s—5,996 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co.

Niagara s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, 46,990 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sorrento s—3 cases carpets and brassware, G Jaithmull.

FOR ANTEWERP.

Kt Companion s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 54 cwts gum, F Hurst; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—1,080 cwts myrabolums, C Merwanji and Co; 2,050 cwts ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,930 cwts wheat, 2,000 castor seed, and 500 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Maple Branch s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 399 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

St Bernard s—16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Stura s—16 bales twist, C Chotalal.

FOR HONGKOMG.

Stura s—100 cwts sandal wood, F M Chinoi; 119 bales twist, C Chotalal; 35 bale twist and piece-goods, E Noordin and Co; 145 chests opium, K Hurnandrai; 15 chests opium and 100 bales twist, K Joovarmull; 59 chests opium, S Nathoo; 5 bales twist, P Rastamji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—29 chests opium, K Joovarmull; 32 chests opium, K Hurnandrai; 8 chests opium, S Sethia; 1 chest opium. T Ghunsimdas.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	872½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do	449
National Bank of India	87,390	£125 250		6 pct	135

INSURACOMPANIESNCE.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2 600

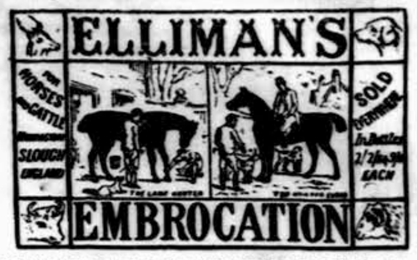
MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	202 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	151xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	44
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	84
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	875	Rs. 33½	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	15
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	½	
KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	400
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	170
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	8,000	100	1,000	R 9	340
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	59
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	23
M. Mody & Co	1,000			p	160

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

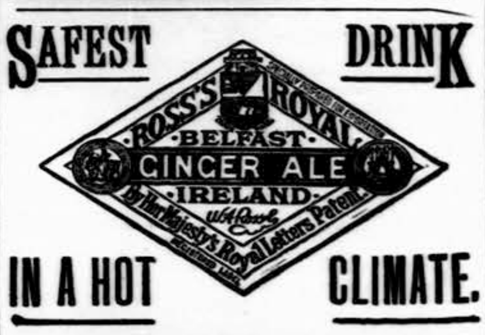
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

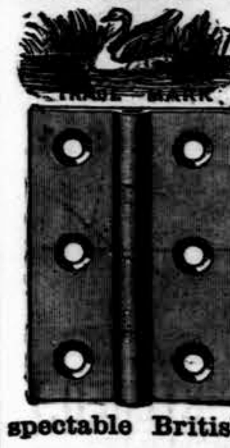
Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.



GRATIS AND POST FREE WRITE TO-DAY. EVERY MAN suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, Melancholia, or any sign of premature decline of Vital Energy, consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," just issued by Mr. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances. Sent under cover, post free. Note the address lest you forget it, and write at once to the MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited, 52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly, "JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887. "Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost. For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours. Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, LI
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 14
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Post Free.

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WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

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Half-yearly .... „ 6
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF Mr. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES ... ...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER " " ... ... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " " ... ... " "	20	0	0
STEEL " EYE-GLASSES ... ... " "	2	0	0
SILVER " " ... ... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " " ... ... " "	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES ... ... " "	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

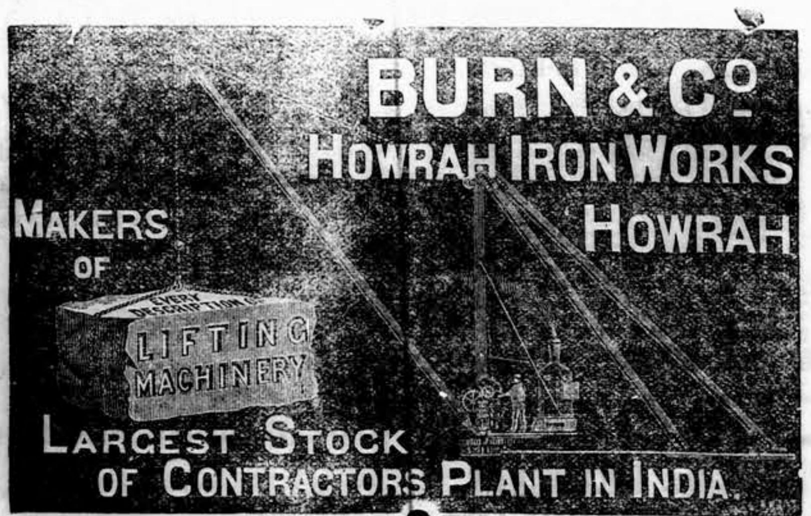
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



BURN & Co.
HOWRAH IRON WORKS
HOWRAH
MAKERS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
LIFTING MACHINERY
LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TO MEDICAL MEN!—Please note that **SYMINGTON'S** "Edinburgh" **ESSENCE OF DANDELION COFFEE** is made from English grown Taraxacum and finest Coffee only, roasted, ground, and conserved by their own patent process. It is highly spoken of by the medical press and hundreds of the profession as a most useful beverage for the bilious and dyspeptic. Trade mark, a "Pyramid." Makers also of Pure Coffee Essence, Coffee and Milk, &c., &c. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

Under the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** The Crown Perfumery Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the Crown Perfumery Company, of 177, New Bond Street, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no farther commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLESTOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

Dr. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician. Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 1½d.

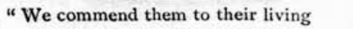
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

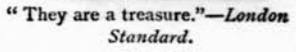
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHd. MATHEWS & Co's CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade M appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

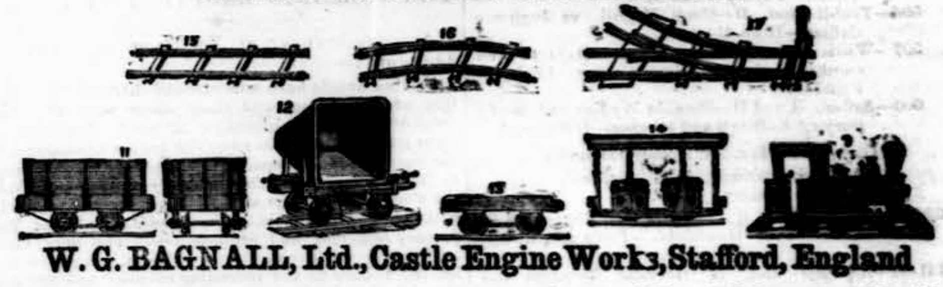
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

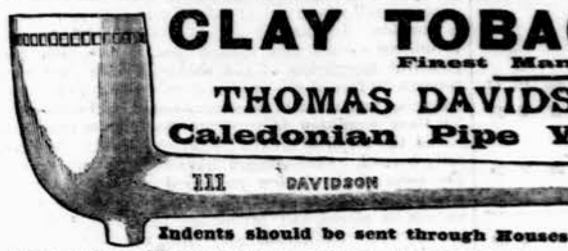
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, prices 10s. 6d.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description for
ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
TRADE MARK
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND
206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE



CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Junr. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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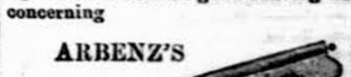

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